The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,938—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 600.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

FRIDAY.

	1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.
L.	21st Dec.	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
—	28th „	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell
	1884				
L.	4th Jan.	Nepaul	3338	600	H. Wyatt.
—	11th „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	1023	700	E. G. Stead.
—	25th „	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	1st Feb.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons.
—	8th „	Surat	3142	530	C. H. Edwards.
L.	15th „	Hydaspes	2884	500	G. Scrivener.
—	22nd „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L.	29th „	Brindisi	3542	550	J. Reeves.
—	7th Mar.	Cathay	2983	600	W. M. Robbie.
L.	14th „	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
—	21st „	Lombardy	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L.	28th „	Ganges	41 6	760	W. B. Andrews.
—	4th April	Bokhara	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L.	11th „	Clyde	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
—	18th „	Surat	3142	530	C. H. Edwards.
L.	25th „	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
—	2nd May	Gwalior	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L.	9th „	Thames	41 1	750	W. D. Anderson.
—	16th „	Cathay	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L.	23rd „	Rohilla	3500	700	W. Barratt.
—	27th „	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ASSAM	3041 500	S. F. Cole	28th Dec.
			1884.
GANGES	4196 750	W. B. Andrews	11th Jan.
CLYDE	4124 750	E. M. Edmond	25th „
SUTLEJ	4194 750	A. H. Johnson	8th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 15, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 520	Including wines.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 320	
III do. 180	With food.	III do. 156	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday..... 1st Feb. „
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday..... 1st Mar. „

Passengers and heavy-baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 10
„ „ II do. do. „ 70 do. „ 8
From Naples, I do. do. „ 145 do. „ 15
„ „ II do. do. „ 105 do. „ 5

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

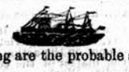
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 18 0
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070 400	F. Blight	24th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,350 500	T. Knox	29th Jan. 1884.
s.s. PERSIA	3,350 500	R. Hutchison	5th Feb.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,396 500	J. Harris	15th „

FOR MEDITERRANEAN. 1883.

s.s. AUSTRALIA	2,220	479	Campbell..18th Dec.

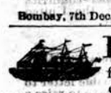
To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1883.



PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch;—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Mess and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1884—MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant—For the election of Chairman. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th instant—For the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 5, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Viagoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and Kalas Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 18th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS, etc.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,†
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1·4 seconds per month.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Cash per doz.

FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size.....Rs. 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size..... „ 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	For Cash. doz. qts. R a.	doz. pts. R a.
Giesler & Co., India	50 0	26 8
Perrier Jouet	50 0	26 8
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
„ „ Magnums, per ½ doz. case	55 0	...
Treacher's Light Dry	36 0	19 8
„ Saumur	27 0	15 0

All of guaranteed quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

DRY PLATES FOR PHOTOGRAPHY.
EXTRA RAPID.

Size.	Cash Prices. per doz. Rs. As.
4½ by 3½ in.	per doz. 2 0
5 by 4 „	„ 3 0
6½ by 4½ „	„ 4 8
7½ by 4½ „	„ 5 0
8½ by 6½ „	„ 8 0
9 by 7 „	„ 9 0
10 by 8 „	„ 12 0
12 by 10 „	„ 17 0
15 by 12 „	„ 30 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

Special Discount by the Gross.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
Sole Agents for THOMAS & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lenses.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Fillers.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.
Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Dozen Rs. 2-8. Two dozen and case Rs. 5-6.

KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA.

BADMINTON.	FISHING.		LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING.	FIVES.		POLO.
CRICKET.	FOOT-BALL.		QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS.	HORIZONTAL BARS.		RACKETS.
FENCING.	GOLF.		AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON.	CHESS.	DOMINOES.	PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE.	COMPENDIUMS.	DRAUGHTS.	PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS.	CRIBBAGE.	GO-BANG.	RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.

WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMABY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers,
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes,	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

FOR SALE (to close an account) FIVE (or any less number) £100 DEBENTURES of the N.-W. PROVINCES and OUDH ICE COMPANY, Limited, bearing interest at the rate of 8 (eight) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in gold, at the Head Office in Leadenhall-street, London. Price, Rs. 1,200 EACH. Apply to the "Owner," care of Delhi Bank, Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
NOTICE.
THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

THE general expectation of a large influx of European and Colonial Strangers into Calcutta almost necessitated the Company raising their charges very materially. As this expectation is clearly not to be realised, the Company have the pleasure to notify that they revert from TO-DAY to their USUAL RATES for the cold season, namely, Rs. 7 per diem.

Calcutta, 1 December, 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY,
WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
INDIAN ECHO,

THE CHEAPEST weekly in India, has the largest circulation (UPWARDS OF SIX THOUSAND) of all papers conducted in English. Annual subscription inclusive of postage Rupees two only.

For single insertion 4 Ans. per line. Contract rates highly favourable. For particulars, apply to the

MANAGER,
2, Mirzapore-street, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following materials, viz:—

About 1,030 tons of best BESSEMER STEEL AXLES and about 1500 tons of OLD IRON FISHPLATES.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder, and Locomotive Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each, and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery from time to time, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parell, 11th December, 1883.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:—

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY, ARE NOW ON VIEW AT

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,

Our motto. S. P. Q. R. has been strictly adhered to in marking off these Goods, and intending Purchasers of Articles for Presentation should visit us before buying elsewhere.

We have also opened up an Assortment of other Goods, including the following:—Silks and Satins in all Shades and Designs, Flowers, Lubin and Pinaud's Perfumery, Bridal Veils, Furniture Fringe, Velour's Japonais, French Satins, Ribbons of all widths and shades, a large Consignment of Robes mi-Confectioneas assorted.

We would invite special attention to our Boot and Shoe Department, where fresh stock has just been added, and where the Public may rely on having a good article at the smallest possible rate of profit.

JEWELLERY!
JEWELLERY!!
JEWELLERY!!!

A special Consignment, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, and other Precious Stones, all set in the most fashionable style.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH, UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE BOTTLERS for this Presidency.

Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

Wholesale orders receive prompt attention and the usual discounts are allowed.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DEBENTURES of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1884, will be paid off with interest up to the 31st December, 1883, on and after the 29th instant. Interest will cease on date of maturity.

By Order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th December, 1883.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
26, Apollo-street.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
MANAGER ..... DENBIGH NEWTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA .. C. BRIGGS.

TO-NIGHT!!
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DRAMA,
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"
IN FOUR ACTS BY
THE AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES
and a specially organised
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
COME AND SEE!!

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to second and third seats.
Reserved seats can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
USUAL PRICES.

NOTICE.

S. S. CHANDERNAGORE has ARRIVED from MARSEILLES and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at once.

Any claim for shortage, breakage, &c., should be made to the undersigned before the departure of the steamer, failing which no claim will be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Age ts, s.s. Chandernagore.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN GRANT, arrived from London, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. are requested to send their boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1883.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steam-ship SUFFOLK has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain LIDBETTER will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

TENDERS for the purchase of DEMAND BILLS for Rupees three lakhs on the Amraoti, and four lakhs on the Akola Treasury, will be received at the Accountant General's Office till one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1884.

E. GAY,
Accountant General.

TO LET, a very desirable and comfortable RESIDENCE in a healthy locality in the Fort, with the use of an entire Kitchen. Rent only Rs. 30. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 2	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIA	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 2 12
LONDRES	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
FAVORITAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
PRINCIPES	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
CONCHAS	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sul holine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in Ind a and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial biliousness, an all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very quickly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FUN WITH INSTRUCTION RARE IN BOMBAY.

GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

LARGEST TROUPE OF TRAINED HORSES, DOGS AND MONKIES.
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
REDUCED RATES!

REDUCED RATES!!
Rs. 2, 1, 8 annas and 4 annas.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY,
FOREMAN MOULDER REQUIRED.

WANTED, for the East Indian Railway Locomotive Workshops at Jamalpur, an European possessing a thorough knowledge of Moulding in iron and brass.

Salary Rs. 300 per month, to rise to Rs. 400 by gradual increments, on approved service.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Loco. Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Jamalpur.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.
Calcutta, 13th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for the ERECTION of twelve new pattern public LATRINES and thirty URINALS.

Plans of the works with copies of specifications and bills of quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred (500) in cash.

Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1884.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZIE WALTON, M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 15th December, 1883.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited

ધી નોઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1883.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1883-84 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શ્રી મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1883.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th December, 1883, to 3rd January, 1884, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE for BUILDING PURPOSES of a piece of GROUND at the junction of Gamdevi and Gowalia Tank Roads, measuring in area 564 square yards, the whole to be sold in one lot or in plots of 362·5 square feet each.

The plans and the general design to be adopted by purchasers with other conditions attached to the purchase can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Tenders for purchase of the whole area should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, and tenders for one or more separate plots by a deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot tendered for. Such deposit will be forfeited in the event of refusal to abide by the tender.

Tenders must be duly signed and sealed and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on the 10th January next.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1883.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	As.
All Play; by J. Thorn	2	4
Arne; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Bimbi; by Ouida	1	8
Bridal March; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Captain Mansana; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Christmas Rose	0	6
Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family	4	0
Fisher Maiden; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Golden Maguet; by G. M. Fenn	3	12
Happy Boy; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Henry Irving, Actor and Manager	0	10
John Ruskin's Life and Teaching; by J. M. Mather	1	8
Lyrical Recreations; by S. Ward	3	12
Magnhilds; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Midsummer Fairies	1	0
Military Men; by Capt. D. Fenton	0	6
Officer of the Watch	0	10
Robber Chief; by E. Burton	2	4
Self-Condemned; by Mrs. A. W. Hunt	2	4
Sidney Grey; by A. Keary	2	4
Silver Linings; by Mrs. R. Bray	2	4
Sunlight and Shade	4	12
Synnove Solbakken; by B. Bjornson	1	8
Wild Hyacinths; by Lady Hope	3	4
Battle Stories from English and European History; by W. H. D. Adams	3	4
Battles with the Sea; by R. M. Ballantyne	1	8
By Sheer Pluck; by G. A. Henty	3	4
Charles O'Malley; by C. Lever	0	6
Cracker-Box for 1883	3	4
City in the Sea	3	4
Clinical Notes on Cancer; by H. L. Snow	2	4
Dolly's Own Story; by L. C. Skey	1	0
English as She is Spoke	0	10
Essays on Diet; by E. W. Neenan	1	4
First Book of Euclid made Easy for Beginners; by W. Howards	3	4
God and the Man; by R. Buchanan	2	4
Hart's Army List, 1883	6	12
Hints in Sickness, Where to go and What to do; by H. C. Burdett	1	0
King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table; by H. Frith	2	4
Laws Concerning Public Health; by W. E. Smith	19	12
Macaria; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
Margaret Fuller; by J. W. Howe	2	4
Marjorie's Probation; by J. S. Ranking	2	4
Only a Girl; by C. L. Graves	2	4
Pharaohs and their People; by E. Birkley	3	4
Phyllida; by F. Marryat	1	4
Quarterly Army List (Bengal)	2	0
Do. do. do. (Bombay)	2	0
Do. do. do. (Madras)	4	0
Red Cross, and other stories; by Luigi	3	4
Abbey Mill; by E. J. Worboise	3	4
Benlah; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
Childe Chappie's Pilgrimage; by E.J. Milliken	0	10
Collected Essays on the Prevention of Pauperism; by Rev. W. Lindsay	0	10
Cornish Stories; by M. G. Pearse	1	8
Fate of Castle Lowengard; by E. Stuart	3	0
Friends, though Divided; by G. A. Henty	3	4
George Washington; by W. M. Thayer	3	4
Golden Shaft; by C. Gibbon	2	4
Head of Medusa; by G. Fleming	1	4
Hetty Gray; by O. Mulholland	1	8
How it all Came Round; by L. T. Meade	3	4
Inez; by A. J. E. Wilson	1	4
In the Pond on the Hill; by Miss J. Young	1	4
Little Loo; by W. C. Russell	3	12
Lucile; by P. Meredith	2	4
Luther; by J. A. Froude	0	10
Madge's Mistake; by A. E. Armstrong	1	0
Memories of Seventy Years	4	12
Our Sceptered Isle; by A. MacDonald	2	4
Out-of-the-Way Place; by E. Stuart	2	4
Patriot Martyr	1	0
Paul Foster's Daughter; by D. Cook	3	4
Poppies and Pansies; by E. Marshall	3	4
Story of Roland; by J. Baldwin	3	12
True Blue; by W. H. G. Kingston	2	4
Wigwam and the War-Path; by A. R. Hope	3	4
Wings of Carnage and the Cloud-Spinner; by Mrs. Corkran	1	4
Winning an Empire; by G. Stebbing	3	4
With Clive in India; by G. A. Henty	3	12

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

Beeton's Christmas Number	0	10
Good Words Christmas Number	0	10
Grant's Christmas Number	0	6
Sunday Magazine Christmas Number	0	6
Young Ladies' Journal Christmas Number	1	8
Bow Bells Almanac	0	6
Cassel's Almanac	0	10
Greenway's Almanac	0	10
Illustrated London Almanac	0	10
Rimmell's Scented Almanac	0	8
Raphael's Almanac	0	8
Zadkeil's Almanac	0	8
Zadkeil's Astronomical Ephemeries	0	12
Diprose's Annual	0	10
Hood's Comic Annual	0	10
Judy's Annual	0	10
Little Folks' Annual	0	10
Miss Braddon's Annual	0	10

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Contes d'Automne; by L. De Ronchaud	2	4
La Princesse Sophie; by A. Belot	2	0
Le Baillon; by A. J. Daleme	2	0
Le Meurtre de Bruno Galli; by T. Bentzon	2	4
Les Virillards de Paris; by A. Corthey	2	4
Reine de Beaute; by A. Belot	2	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

Ladies'	Kid and Cloth Shoes and Boots per pair.	Rs.	3 to 6
,,	White Kid Gloves	,,	1
,,	Black and colored silk Gloves	,,	1
Gent's	White Kid Gloves	,,	2
,,	Black felt Hats each	,,	6 to 7-8
,,	Dress Hats	,,	10 to 12
,,	Argosy Braces per pair	,,	2 and 3
,,	Boots and Shoes	,,	6 to 10
,,	Fancy Neckties each	,,	1 & 1-8
,,	Tweed Suits	,,	10 to 15
,,	Cashmere Suits	,,	15 to 25
,,	Superior brocade dress suits	,,	50 to 80
,,	Good white and colored Shirts	,,	3 5

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 32, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To confirm the special resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company held at their registered Office on the 24th day of November, 1883.
2. To pass the final accounts of the Liquidators made up to 30th November, 1883.
3. To pass the following resolution:—That all and singular the acts, matters and things at any time since the 11th day of February, 1875, during the Liquidation of the Company made or done by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being of the Company, be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby released and discharged from all claims and demands by the said Company in respect of all and every such acts, matters and things, and for and on account of them, or any of them, shall at all times hereafter be held harmless and indemnified by the said Company, their successors and assigns.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators,
Bombay, 32, Elphinstone Circle, 15th December, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now unhesitatingly acknowledged to be the best extant. No praise, recommendation or arguments required, Every Machine speaks for itself. For cash or on hire. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S Chief Office in India, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN who writes Shorthand and who has a good knowledge of English. Apply to "J.," office of this paper

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

'XMAS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Diamond Rings, Gold and Silver Watch-guards, Plush Bags, Dressing Cases, Companions, &c., &c.—BARJOR & CO., Ld., Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

THE SUPERB and EXCELLENT QUALITIES of MORTON, MAJU & CO.'S KANGRA VALLEY TEAS from Cal. Hic'wes' and Co.'s Gardens enable them to hold their own against all keen competition and reduction of prices of Teas from ordinary gardens. 22, Church-gate-street.

ON VIEW, ELEGANTLY DECORATED CAKES, Fancy Boxes, &c.—PALLONJEE, Confectioner, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at Crawford's to-day, Roan PONY, aged, quiet but willing, and carries a lady.

LESSONS in FRENCH and LATIN up to Matric. student in the course of one and two years respectively, by F. de NAZARETH, Fort, Dean Lane.

LADIES' 6-Button White Kid GLOVES, long Mitts, Fans, Flowers, &c. Gent's White Kid Gloves and Dress Ties.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby-row.

JUST LANDED good black, beaver, brown and drab FELT HATS of the latest style. Apply quick to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors, Bombay.

BARGAINS in XMAS-TREE TOYS, selling off cheap to close the season. Provision Cash Stores, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

TASMANIA JAMS, Rs. 4 per doz. See Xmas Price List. Beautifully fresh and fruity. Provision Cash Stores. W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Bonbons, Chocolate, Crystalized Fruits, &c., &c. Provision Cash Stores, W. J. ESSAI.

CHRISTMAS-TREE TOYS, selling off cheap, from 8 annas per doz. to Rs. 2 each. Provision Cash Stores, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Application, with copies of testimonials, to be made to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BAILHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

125° and 150° Fire-test KEROSINE-OIL for SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER, at Mazagon.

£6 000 000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,400,000.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin Embroidered Hanging Screens with Birds and Flowers and other Curiosities. P. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street

SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION-CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL TURKISH CIGARETTE of superior quality and exquisite flavour. Fresh arrival ex s. s. Brindisi, in boxes of 500. Price Rs. 12-8.—M. MONDOLFO and Co.

FRESH SELECTION of X'MAS CARDS from well-known makers, Marcus Ward, De La Rue, Letts and Son, just opened.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co.

NOVELTIES in Musical Chairs, Albums, Ladies' Plush Bags and Work Boxes, Parasols and Silk Umbrellas.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co.

PARIS SWEETS, Pistaches and varied Almonds, Fancy Bonbons, China Chestnuts, China Peas and Preserves.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co.

MECHANICAL TOYS, Steam Toys, Rocking Horses and Perambuiators, and a Novel Collection of X'mas Presents.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Shirts, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities, John Mahomed & Co. 16, Meadow-st.

WANTED, Gujarati Hindu PERSONAL CLERK who must possess good knowledge of Gujarati and English and reside with employer in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A., care of this paper.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian Koypur Enamelled and Jam Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

PEARSE'S TASTEFULLY ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view at 22, Apollo-street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

WANTED a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Cumballa or Breach, for three months, from 1st January, 1884. The Ridge preferred. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

A GENTLEMAN proceeding Home from about March next wishes to LET HIS HOUSE, furnished, on Malabar Hill, for about a year and-a-half. It is one of the best Bungalows and furnished by Mr. Wimbridge, Proprietor of the East Indian Art Manufacturing Co., the BEST Cabinet-maker in Bombay. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolueh Brilliant cut slightly flat weighing about 32 to 33½ Rupees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.
Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowys, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Faid.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay
October 13, 1883.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for PAINTING and DECORATING the IRON ROOFS of the new Bombay Terminus.

Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after Monday, the 17th instant, where also forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for painting and decorating iron roofs of the new Bombay Terminus" addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on SATURDAY, the 5th January next.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of a steam launch named the "SPHINX" belonging to the Admiralty, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at Bombay, on behalf of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, up to noon of the 10th January, 1884. The launch, particulars of which are given below, is now at Bombay:—

Length over all	66 feet 6 inches.
,, between perpendicular	,, 63 ,, 9 ,,
Breadth extreme	,, 13 ,, 7 ,,
Depth in hold from top of floor	,, 6 ,, 7 ,,
Height of Bulwarks	,, 3 ,, 9 ,,

With 2 Masts, 1 Main Boom, 1 Fore Gaff, 1 Main Gaff, and 5 Sails.
ENGINES—Compound of 35 N.H.P.
CYLINDERS—of 14 in. and 25 in. diameter by 16 in. stroke.
BOILER—Circular tubular with 2 Furnaces and loaded to 50 lbs. pressure.
COAL—Can stow 5 tons; consumption 2 cwt per hour.
PRESENT CONDITION OF THE VESSEL—Very good; she is now having a new shaft fitted.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a Treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount tendered.

J. HEXT, Captain, R.N.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th December, 1883.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for WORKS in BRANCH PIPE SEWERS, CAST IRON DOWNPIPES and FITTINGS, CAST IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS, &c., &c., in the district of the first portion of the Sewerage scheme.

2. The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising:—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bills of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

3. No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash not to bear interest or the equivalent of Rupees Two thousand in Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1884.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

SOUNDY AND CO., Ld.
PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves. Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STRAIGHT ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler, Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brillante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze mountings. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of nine and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN." Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Vox Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant. Forte I. Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 6 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,)

THE POSITION OF PLEADERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We stated on Saturday the gist of the decision arrived at by the High Court Full Bench on the question raised by the Pleaders' Association of Western India as to the status of High Court pleaders, or vakils, in this Presidency, and their contention that under section 2 of the new Code of Civil Procedure they are "entitled to practise in all the courts subordinate to the High Court," and application to the judges to "issue a circular to all the Subordinate Courts, intimating that the High Court pleaders are entitled to practise in those courts without special *sanad* or permission."

The matter being an important one, we propose to give in full the opinions of the learned judges who delivered separate judgments :—

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (Mr. Justice Bayley) said :—On the 4th September, 1883, the following letter was addressed by the Pleaders' Association of Western India to E. M. H. Fulton, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, on its appellate side :—

"Pleaders' Association of Western India,
Bombay, 4th September, 1883.

To E. M. H. Fulton, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the rule which requires, in accordance with Regulation II. of 1827, that a Pleader of the High Court should obtain a special sanad on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 in order to enable him to practise in any of the Districts, I am directed by the Pleaders' Association to request you to solicit the attention of the Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges to the change made by section 2 of the New Code of Civil Procedure in the status of a Pleader of the High Court. The Association respectfully submits it for the consideration of their lordships that under the last mentioned enactment, a High Court Pleader, as such, is entitled to practise in all the courts subordinate to the High Court, and requests that their lordships will therefore be pleased to cancel the last sentence in Rule 14 of the Pleaders' examination rules and issue a circular to all the subordinate courts intimating that the High Court Pleaders are entitled to practise in those courts without special sanad or permission.—I have, &c.,

SHAMRAO VITHAL,
Secretary, Pleaders' Association.

Although no reference was made in direct terms to any desire on the part of the pleaders to obtain permission to practise in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, it appeared to my learned colleagues and myself that the letter was so worded as to be applicable to that court, where barristers and solicitors have from the first always practised, and we therefore directed copies of the above letter to be furnished to the Advocate-General as representing the Bombay Bar, and to the Chairman of the Bombay Law Society as representing the Solicitors of the High Court, and we likewise directed that copies of a letter, dated February 7, 1881, written by the Prothonotary of the High Court to the first Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, expressing the views of the judges of the High Court then in Bombay as to the status of legal practitioners in the Bombay Court of Small Causes, should be furnished to the Pleaders' Association, the Bar, and the Solicitors, and it was intimated that a Full Bench would sit and hear any observations which any of the three abovementioned bodies might wish to address to us on the subject of the application made by the Pleaders' Association as set forth in their letter of the 4th September. Accordingly on the 5th October last a court consisting of Justice West, Pinhey, Scott, Latham and myself sat and as we were addressed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who, with Mr. Shamrao Vithui and Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee (whose death I much regret to see announced in this morning's papers) appeared for the Pleaders' Association by the Hon. Mr. Marriott, the Advocate-General, who represented the Bombay Bar, whilst Mr. Jardine appeared for the Bombay Law Society. After a discussion which occupied the entire day, the court reserved its decision. During the course of Mr. Shantaram's very able argument we intimated to him that he was quite at liberty to contend that the conclusions shown by the letter of February, 1881, to have been arrived at by the judges were incorrect. Having given to his observations the best consideration in my power, I am of opinion that he has not succeeded in casting any doubt upon the views expressed in that letter, with which I myself at the time concurred and which I still consider accurately state the position of pleaders in the Bombay Court of Small Causes at the time that letter was written. Paragraph 17 of that letter is as follows :—17. The previous examination of the history and the legislation relating to the present Court of Small Causes at Bombay and of the history of the Court of Requests and the so-called Small Causes Court formerly established in the Supreme Court has led the Chief Justice and judges to the conclusion that under the law at present applicable to the present Court of Small Causes in Bombay, its judges have not now and never have had any power to make rules for the admission of pleaders to practise in that court, and the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court have not authority to make or to sanction any such rules. Hence it follows that the Chief Justice and judges hold that no pleaders at present practising at the Small Cause Court have not any legal standing ground there; but, nevertheless, are of opinion and understand the judges of the Court of Small Causes to entertain the same view that all due consideration should be shown to those pleaders, and that *quamdinse bene gesserirunt* they should be permitted to practise in that Court. Mr. Shantaram stated that the pleaders' application, as formulated in their letter of the 4th September last would also include the Small Cause Court in the Presidency Towns. I will first consider the question as to the Bombay Court of Small Causes. It appears that in 1860 a new class of practitioners was admitted by the judges of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. They were originally passed students of the Government Law School who had passed the final examination. Mr. Shantaram informed us that afterwards persons who had obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Bombay University were admitted as Vakils of the High Court and Pleaders of the Small Cause Court, and that with one exception all persons now practising as Pleaders in the Bombay Court of Small Causes are Vakils of the High Court. The cause of the admission of such practitioners was a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 1349, dated the 14th April, 1860, the opening paragraph whereof was in these words :—"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is of opinion under the statements submitted in the letters of the late Mr. Edward Howard, Director of Public Instruction, that qualified law students should be permitted to practise in the Court of Small Causes under such Regulations as the Judges of that Court may deem expedient. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the establishment of the Small Cause Court is of too recent occurrence to confer any prescriptive right on the solicitors and attorneys of Bombay—even if such a plea were not obviously inadmissible upon other grounds." From a pamphlet containing papers relating to the qualified students of the Government Law School, printed in Bombay in 1862, and referred to by Mr. Shantaram during his argument the following extract is given (at p. 5) from a despatch (date not given) of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India approving of the Resolution of the Bombay Government. 4. With reference to the early portion of the correspondence contained in proceedings under review I have further to express my concurrence in your resolution negativing the claim of certain of the attorneys at Bombay to the exclusive privilege of pleading in the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Shantaram further stated that the judges of the Small Cause Court accordingly framed a rule, dated the 15th October, 1861, for the admission of pleaders to practise in their Court—that such rule was under section 41 of the Small Cause Court Act IX. of 1850 submitted for sanction to the Supreme Court, and that such rule was not and has never been formally disapproved of. Having regard to the views expressed in the Prothonotary's letter of February, 1881, and to which I adhere, it follows that in my opinion the action taken by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution of the 14th April, 1860, supported though it was by the Secretary of State for India, and the steps subsequently taken to carry out the same were clearly *ultra vires*, and that the admission of the law students and others, who were neither barristers nor attorneys of the Supreme and High Courts, conferred no legal status whatever on such persons. The present application is mainly based upon certain sections of "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882," entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Cause established in the Presidency Towns" (Act XV. of 1882) which came into force on the 1st July, 1882) and Mr. Shantaram strenuously contended that there is now no possible doubt as to the title of Vakils of the High Court to practise in the Small Cause Court of Bombay. Now in construing that Act it is necessary to bear in mind that it is not exclusively confined to the Bombay Court of Small Causes, but that it applies also to the Small Cause Courts established in Calcutta and Madras, and regard must be had to the law in force at the time that Act came into operation regulating the legal practitioners in the Small Cause Courts in Calcutta and Madras as well as those entitled to practise in the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. Two Acts relating to Madras are in force in other parts of British India but which have not been extended to Bombay. Act XX. of 1865 is "an Act to amend the law relating to the Pleaders and Mukhtiars" (amended by Act XVIII. of 1865). By the interpretation of clause 2 "pleader" includes vakils, and "Court" means all Courts Subordinate to the High Court including Courts of Small Causes. It was held, however, by Sir Barnes Peacock, C. J., and Mr. Justice Mitter In *re* Shastri Bhaskar Bhadurey, 1 Bengal L. R. A. C45, that a pleader holding a certificate under section 12 of Act XX. of 1865 was not thereby entitled to be admitted to practise in the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta, and the court distinguished the case from that of In *re* Tulsidas Seal, 2 Indian Jur. U. S. 133 and 7 Weekly Report 228 in the following manner :—"That case was decided with reference to the construction to be put upon section 45 of Act XX. of 1875. By that section it is enacted that every advocate or vakil on the roll of any High Court shall be entitled as such to practise in any court in British India other than a High Court in which he is enrolled. An advocate or vakil of one High Court is not entitled as such to practise in any other High Court in which he is not enrolled, but with that exception he is entitled to practise in any court in British India. We thought that the Small Cause Court in Calcutta was not a High Court, but that it was a Court in British India, and consequently that an advocate or vakil of any High Court was entitled to practise there. The other Act is Act XVIII. of 1879, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners." It extended in the first instance (sec. 1) only to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Assam. But by the same section power was given to any other Local Government by notification in the official *Gazette* to extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of the Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration. Mr. Shantaram stated that the Act had been extended to Madras by Government Notification of the 28th August, 1881. It applies therefore to Calcutta and Madras, but has not as yet been extended either in whole or in part to the Presidency of Bombay. By the interpretation clause, 3, "Subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court including Courts of Small Causes established under Act IX. of 1850 or Act XI. of 1865, and "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtiar or revenue Agent. By section 4 every person now or hereafter entered as an advocate or vakil on the roll of any High Court under the letters patent constituting such Court. . . . shall be entitled to practise in all the Courts subordinate to the Court on the roll of which he entered . . . and any person so entered who ordinarily practised in the Court on the roll of which he is entered or some Court subordinate thereto shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered. . . . It appears therefore that when the recent Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (No. XV. of 1882) passed, the vakils and pleaders of the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras had a clear right, conferred upon then by the Indian Legislature of practising in the respective Small Cause Courts of those cities, a fact which we may assume would be prominent to the minds of the framers of that Act. They as well as all other subjects of Her Majesty must of course be taken to know the law, but I think it extremely doubtful whether any person really knows the exact status of the practitioners in the Bombay Court of Small Causes until the matter was carefully investigated by our late Chief Justice, Sir Michael R. Westropp, who himself drafted the letter, dated February, 1881, from the Prothonotary to the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes already referred to. By Act XV. of 1882 section 23, large portions of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV. of 1882) are extended to the three Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and Mr. Shantaram stated that the pleaders of the Bombay High Court claimed admission to all courts subordinate to the High Court under the definition of "pleader" in section 2 (the interpretation clause), of the Civil Procedure Code, and also under the provisions of section 33 of that code. Section 2 states that "pleader" means every person *entitled to appear and plead for another in Court*, and "includes an advocate, a vil and an attorney of a High Court. That definition is not a new one, but is an exact copy of the definition of "pleader" in the interpretation clause (ii) of the former Civil Procedure Code, Act X. of 1877. By section 36 appearances or acts may be made or done by a party to a suit in person "or by a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf." Now section 2 does not say that all pleaders are entitled to appear and plead, but that the word "pleader" means every one *entitled to appear and plead for another in Court*. If a pleader or vakil by the law then in force regulating the particular court where he seeks admission is not entitled to appear for another in that court, the definition gives him no right or status which he did not possess before. The definition, adopted as it is by the incorporation of the interpretation clause in Act XV of 1882, applies beyond doubt to the pleaders and vakils of the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras because such persons were when Act XV. of 1882 came into force entitled to practise in the Courts of Small Causes in those cities; but in my opinion it does not apply to the Bombay Court of Small Causes, for as shown in the Prothonotary's letter no other persons than carristers and attorneys had a legal right to practise there at all. So the words in section 36 "a pleader duly appointed to act on his behalf does not simply mean a person duly appointed by the party in the suit, but a pleader duly appointed according to the law, regarding pleaders in force in the particular court. I do not therefore think that these two sections warrant the construction sought to be put upon them by the applicants. It was next contended that section 38 of Act XV. of 1882 set at rest any doubt as to the right of pleaders to practise in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. That section relates to applications for a rehearing in the High Court where the amount or value of the subject-matters exceeds Rs. 1,000, and it enacts that "such application shall be supported by affidavits laid in the case by the applicant has appeared in the Small Cause Court by advocate, vakil, attorney, or pleader by a certificate from such advocate, vakil, attorney, or pleader that in his opinion there are good grounds for rehearing the suit." Now it was necessary to use the words "vakil" or "pleader" in the section as it applied to the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras where such persons had the right to appear and plead. The same remark applies to the argument founded on the words in section 76 as to the expense of employing legal practitioners. "The expense of employing an advocate, vakil, attorney, or other legal practitioner incurred by any party shall not be allowed as costs in any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 20 unless the court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable. Words necessary for Calcutta and Madras, but until the practice in the subject is legally altered having no force or application in Bombay. The strictness with which the admit pleaders to practise in courts in India has been watched is shown by the case of *Morgan* vs. *Leech 2 Moore's* App. 423. That was an appeal to Her Majesty in Council against the admission of persons to practise as attorneys or solicitors in the late Supreme Court of Bombay and involved the authority of the judges of that court to make a rule or three years with an attorney in India without any previous service in England. The rule or order had been made by the judges, Sir Herbert Compton, C. J., and Sir John Awdrey, P. J., on the 13th November, 1834, and was similar to one made by the Supreme Court of Madras which had been approved by the Chief Justice at Calcutta. Mr. Leech, the respondent, had been admitted to practise as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said court by an order made by the Chief Justice on the 21st December, 1837. The Judicial Commitee of the Council, however, by its judgment delivered in February, 1842, by Dr. Lushington, held that the Supreme Court at Bombay had no power to admit persons as attorneys and solicitors to practise in the Courts there except such as were qualified in the manner pointed out by the Bombay Charter and Letters Patent of 1823 establishing that Court, viz., those who had been admitted attorneys or solicitors in one of the courts at Westminster or were practising in the Recorder's Court at Bombay, at the time of the publication of that charter, and allowed the appeal and ordered that the rule admitting Mr. Leech and the rule refusing to strike him off the rolls be rescinded. Act XIII. of 1845 was accordingly passed by the Governor-General of India in Council by which the Supreme Court at Bombay was authorized and empowered to admit and enrol persons having been admitted as attornies in any of her Majesty's Courts at Westminster and *also persons being otherwise capable* to act as attorneys of the said Supreme Court of Bombay. By this privilege those entitled to address the High Court on its Original Civil Jurisdiction side is no doubt, to use Mr. Shantaram's expression, sufficiently fenced by section 635 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV. of 1882) to the effect that "nothing in this Code shall be deemed to authorize any person on behalf of another to address the court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction or to examine witnesses except when the court shall have in the exercise of the power conferred by its charter authorized him so to do, or to interfere with the power of the High Court to maee rules concerning advocate, vakils, and attorneys," a section identical, with the corresponding section (635) in the former Code I do not consider that the pleaders now have the right which they claim to have of practising in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. If thought desirable the matter can easily be rectified in the manner pointed out in paragraph 18 of the Prothonotory's letter of February, 1881. I may here remark that by the "Presidency Small Cause Court Act 1882" (Act XV. of 1882) section 23, power is given to the Small Cause Court to make rules in the following words:—"Except as otherwise provided by this or any other law for the time in force the Small Cause Court may with the previous sanction of the High Court make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for all matters not specially provided for by this Act. Whether the Bombay Small Cause Court can now, under the provisions of that section, make a rule which would open the door to the High Court pleaders may hereafter be well worthy of consideration. As it is not necessary for the purpose of disposing of the present application to decide such point, I abstain from expressing any opinion upon it. With regard to the other branch of the pleaders' application viz, that this Court will be pleased to issue a circular to all the Subordinate Courts in the mofussil intimating that the High Court pleaders are entitled to practice in those courts without special sanad or permission. I agree with Mr. Jardine that it must stand or fall with the other part of the application. I do not consider that the provisions of regulation 2 of 1827, section 47, have been repealed by the portions of the Code of Civil Procedure which have been cited on behalf of the applicants. In *exparte* Warrington 3 De. Gex. M and G, 159, Lord Justice Turner said (para. 171) I take the rule of law to be that an affirmative Statute is not without express words repealed by a subsequent affirmative Statute, unless the two Statutes cannot stand together. Here section 47 of the Regulation of 1827 and the section of the Civil Procedure Code relied upon by Mr. Shantaram can, in my opinion, well stand together. I think, therefore, that this court is bound to reject this application of the pleaders of the Bombay High Court in both its branches.

The following is the Prothonotary's letter referred to above :—

From the Prothonotary of the High Court at its Original Jurisdiction Side ; To the First Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Bombay.

High Court, Bombay, Feb.—1881.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 19th January, 1881, addressed to the Registrar of the High Court at its appellate side submitting for the sanction of the Chief Justice and judges of that Court the following rule made by the judges of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay :—

After the 30th April, 1881, no person shall be admitted to practise as a Pleader of the Small Cause Court unless he shall have been duly qualified to practise as a barrister, advocate, solicitor, attorney, or vakil of the High Court.

I am desired by the Chief Justice and Judges to reply to that letter as follows :—

2. Sir Wm. Syer (First Recorder of Bombay) in 1799, purporting to act under the charter of his Court (dated 1798) seems to have made rules establishing as a species of *imperium in imperio*, a Small Cause Court (perfectly distinct from the Court of Requests subsequently to be mentioned) for the recovery of debts not exceeding Rs. 175 which limit was extended in 1818 to Rs. 350 by rules made by Sir Alexander Anstruther. On the 22nd April, 1847, the Supreme Court (Sir David Pollock and Sir E. Perry) made rules, further enlarging that limit to Rs. 600 and applying the jurisdiction of the so-called Small Cause Court to torts and trespasses as well as to debts. These rules of April, 1847, were, on the 22nd July, 1847, confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, but subsequently (6th September, 1847) the President of the Board of Control (Sir J. Hobhouse) advised the Supreme Court not to act upon those rules until further notice, a doubt having arisen as to their legality. By further letter (6th March, 1848) from the same Board the then Chief Justice, Sir E. Perry, was informed that the Attorney General, the Solicitor General and the Standing Counsel of the E. I. Company had "given it as their opinion that the rule for establishing and modifying the Small Cause Court at Bombay were not passed by competent authority, and that, in order to obtain the object in view the aid of the Legislature will be required." Neither the charter of the Supreme Court nor the Statute 2 and 3 Vic. c. 34 was deemed a sufficient legal basis for those rules. Under those circumstances at the instance of the Board, Her Majesty in Council, on the 16 April, 1848, revoked the order of the 22nd July, 1847, which revocation was by letter of the 24th April, 1848, communicated by Sir John Hobhouse to Sir E. Perry. Pending the above correspondence Sir E. Perry had, upon the 5th August, 1874, made several further rules regulating his Small Cause Court, but these like the previous rules, were *ultra vires*, and consequently were not confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, as appears by subsequent correspondence, but the object sought to be attained by the Record so early as A. D. 1799 and subsequently by the Supreme Court Judges and especially by Sir Erskine Perry so warmly commended itself to the Bombay Government, the Government of India, and the Board of Control as greatly to facilitate, if not to lead to, the legislation of 1850, presently to be noticed.

3. The above-mentioned irregularly constituted Small Cause Court was open to the barristers and attorneys at first of the Recorder's Court and subsequently of the Supreme Court. Barristers are noticed in relation to that Small Cause Court in Rule 217 at page 48 of Mr. Mackenzie's Book of Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court, and Attorneys in Rules 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, at pages 46, 47, 48, and 49 of the same book. It is not very easy to perceive the reason of Mr. Mackenzie for publishing those rules, inasmuch as the existence of the Small Cause Court of the Supreme Court had ceased before 1850 when his book was published.

4. The present and legitimate Court of Small Causes at Bombay seems to owe its name to the court, the subject of the last paragraph, but is, legally speaking an expansion of the Court of Requests as appears from the preamble and first section of Act IX. of 1850.

5. The Court of Requests was established A. D. 1753 by the Royal Charter of that year which renewed the Mayor's courts originally created A. D. 1726. Clauses 34, 48, and 60 are the portions of the charter of 1753 (26th January, 22 George II.) which relate to Courts of Requests, that charter provides for the constitution and jurisdiction (5 pagodas) of the Courts of Requests for Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, but is silent as to the admission of legal practitioners to the courts of requests. The Mayor's Courts or to the Courts of Requests. The charter of 1726, which related to Mayor's Courts only was equally silent as to legal practitioners.

6. The Statute 37 George 3 (A. D. 1797) authorising the appointment of Recorder's Courts at Madras and Bombay, also extended the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests in the three Presidency towns to Rs. 80, but in other respects made no provision in regard to them. The charter of the Recorder's Courts of Madras and Bombay subjected the Courts of Requests to the order and control of the Recorder's Courts to the same extent as Courts of Inferior Jurisdiction are in England subject to the Court of King's Bench, but made no provision for the admission of legal practitioners to the courts of requests. It did make a provision for the admission of legal practitioners to the Recorder's courts by recognizing "*bona-fide* practitioners of the law" then existing in the Mayor's courts, and by empowering the Recorder's courts to admit barristers and attorneys or solicitors. It excluded from practice in the recorder's courts all other persons.

7. In like manner the charter of the Supreme Court of Bombay provided for the recognition of *bona fide* practitioners in the Recorder's Court, and for the future admission of barristers, attorneys and solicitors, and for the exclusion of all other persons. That charter subjected the court of requests to the order and control of the Supreme Court in the same manner as courts of inferior jurisdiction in England are subject to the Court of King's Bench, but is silent as to the practitioners in the Court of Requests.

8. Bom. Regt. II of 1827, ch. VI, relating to pleaders was applicable to the mofussil and sadar-adalat only.

9. Act I. of 1846, in so far as it relates to pleaders, is applicable to the courts of the East India Company only. The various Regulations of the Presidency towns having been formed under the Royal charter of 1753, did not come under that Act. Act I. of 1846, s. 5, seems to have been the first enactment which recognized the right of barristers to be heard in the sadar courts of the E. I. Company.

10. Act XII. of 1848 applied to the Calcutta court of requests only.

11. The result of an examination of the enactments, Indian and Imperial, and of the Royal charters relating to the Presidency towns is that them have the Chief Justice and Judges discovered any provision for the admission of any class of legal practitioners to the Court of requests in Bombay.

12. Act IX. of 1850, which substitutes the Courts of Small Causes thereby created for the Courts of Requests does not make any express provision for the admission of legal practitioners to the Courts of Small Causes. Section 41 enables the Judges of those courts "to make and issue all the general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Court and also to frame forms"—"the rules so made and the forms so framed shall be observed and used in the Court"—"and shall be sent to the Supreme" (now High) "Court for approval but shall be of force until disapproved, and in any case not expressly provided for herein or by the said rules the general practice in the Supreme Court may be adopted and applied at the discretion of the Judges to actions and proceedings in their courts." Although the charter of the Supreme court at Calcutta, in its 38th clause contained a nearly similar power, viz., "to frame such rules of practice, standing orders for the better and more ready administration of justice and the due exercise of the civil, criminal, admiralty and ecclesiastical jurisdiction hereby created and to all such other things as shall be found necessary thereunto," yet it was deemed requisite by the crown on introduce into that charter a special power for the Supreme Court of Calcutta in the 11th clause to admit advocates and attorneys. The same distinction, though perhaps not quite so strongly marked, and separate powers are to be found in the Charter of the Recorder's Courts of Madras and Bombay, clauses 13, 27, 28, 73, 79, and in the Charters of the Supereme Courts of Madras clauses 17, 28, 29 and of Bombay, clauses 24, 25, 37, 38, 39 and in every distinctly in the Charter of the High Court of Bombay of 1865 clauses 9, 10, 37. In all of the charters (mentioned in this paragraph) the authority to admit legal practitioners and the authority to make rules as to process and practice are treated as distinct powers and are accordingly separately conferred. Under these circumstances and upon a careful consideration of sec. 41 of Act IX. of 1850 the Chief Justice and judges are unable to regard it as including an authority to the judges of the Court of Small Causes to make, or to the Supreme or High Court to approve rules for the admission of legal practitioners, a subject which seems to have been either accidentally overlooked or purposely ignored by the Indian Legislature.

13. Act XX. of 1853 related to the Courts of the East India Company only. There were not then any recognized legal practitioners in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay. That Act (Sec. 3) permits attorneys of the Supreme Court to practice in the Sadar Adalat, and barristers and attorneys to practise in Courts subordinate to the Sadar Adalat. It does not mention the Presidency Courts of Small Causes.

14. Act XXVI. of 1864, which enlarged the jurisdiction of the Presidency Courts of Small Causes, is the first enactment relating to the Court of Small Causes at Bombay which speaks of legal practitioners. It makes no direct provision for the admission of such practitioners, but sec. 3 incidentally recognizes the right of attorneys to practise there by giving an optional jurisdiction in cases where the amount of damage, or the value of the property in dispute exceeds Rs. 1,000 when "both parties shall agree, by a memorandum signed by them or by their attorneys," than the court "shall have power to try any action not included in the proviso in sec. 33 of Act IX. of 1850. And sec. 13 of the same and Act XXVI. of 1864 still more clearly recognized the right of barristers and attorneys to practise in the Presidency Courts of Small Causes, by regulating the fees which should be allowed to them respectively on the taxation of costs. The same Act is completely silent as to pleaders, which is the more remarkable, inasmuch as there had been since 1860 *de facto* if not *de jure* practitioners in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. This appears from para. 2 of the letter under reply. As a matter of fact, barristers and attorneys of the Supreme Court have practised in the Bombay Court of Small Causes ever since its establishment under Act IX. of 1850.

15. The Government of Bombay in conformity with the advice of the High Court, has refrained from extending Act XX. of 1865 relating to pleaders and mukhtars to this Presidency, which might have been done under the 47th section of that Act. If it had been extended to this Presidency at all, it should have been so in full. There was not any power of making a partial extension of that Act.

16. Act XVIII. of 1879, relating to legal practitioners generally does not, with the exception of its 1st section at present apply to this Presidency. But by that section the Bombay Government "may from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration." A considerable portion of that Act like Act XX. of 1865, the Chief Justice and Judges deem to be objectionable and quite unsuitable to this Presidency.

17. The foregoing examination of the history of, and the legislation relating to, the present Court of Small Causes at Bombay and of the history of the Courts of Requests and the so-called Small Cause Court formerly established in the Supreme Court has led the Chief Justice and judges to the conclusion that under the law at present applicable to the present Court of Small Causes in Bombay, its judges have not now and never have had any power to make rules for the admission of pleaders to practise in that court, and the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court have not authority to make or to sanction any such rules. Hence it follows that the Chief Justice and judges hold that no pleaders at present practising at the Small Cause Court have not any legal standing ground there; but, nevertheless, are of opinion and understand the judges of the Court of Small Causes to entertain the same view that all due consideration should be shown to those pleaders, and that *quamdinse bene gesserirunt* they should be permitted to practise in that court.

18. In order to secure to those pleaders a legal *locus standi* and to provide for the future regular admission of pleaders to the Court of Small Causes, the Chief Justice and judges of the High Court, should such be the desire of the judges of the Court of Small Causes, are willing to advise the Government of Bombay to extend to this Presidency the definition of Subordinate Courts in section 3 of Act XVIII. of 1879, so far at least as it is applicable to the "Court of Small Causes established under Act IX. of 1850." This having regard to the applicability of clause 13 of the High Court Charter of 1865 to the Court of Small Causes cannot be deemed an innovation. The object of extending that definition would be the treating it as prefatory to the following portion of the 6th section of the same Act viz.,—" 6. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the following matters (namely) ;—(*a*) The qualifications, admission and certificates of proper persons to be pleaders of the subordinate courts." (*c*) "The fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such pleaders." (*d*). "The suspension and dismissal of such pleaders." "All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law." That portion of the Act, so far as the same may be applied to the Bombay Court of Small Causes, the Chief Justice and Judges are willing to advise the Government of Bombay to extend to this Presidency : if the Government of Bombay act upon that advice, the Chief Justice and Judges would, so far as pleaders are concerned, make a rule in conformity with that which the Judges of the Court of Small Causes have (by the letter under reply) submitted for sanction under Act IX. of 1850, as the former fully concur with the latter in their laudable desire to maintain the pleaders of the Court of Small Causes at high a level as may be practicable and deem that object to be most beneficial to the suitors of the Court. The Chief Justice and judges would also make a rule recognizing the present pleaders of the court, and including them in the best consideration to any other rules renlting to the pleaders which the Judges of the Court of Small Causes may suggest, but it is not desirable that they should admit any more pleaders under Act IX. of 1850, which does not appear to warrant the admission of pleaders.—I have, &c.

G. H. FARRAN,
For the Prothonotary High Court.

P.S.—The Chief Justice and judges have not overlooked sec. 53 in the Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor-General in relation to the Presidency Town a Small Cause Courts. The sanction will not remove the necessity for the proposed extension of so much of Act XVIII. of 1879 as above specified.

(To be continued.)

THE CALCUTTA ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

It is no exaggeration to say that the greater portion of the inhabitants of Calcutta, European and native, and the intermediate sections of its society, were assembled on and about the *maidan*, on Monday night, to witness the illuminations and fireworks. The crowd began to congregate shortly before dark, and it was late at night before the roads leading from the *maidan* had resumed anything like their usual aspect. The people were happily very orderly, and all passed off quietly. The wide expanse of the *maidan* furnished easy room for all, and was an admirable field of vision for the display, which was mainly limited to the houses and offices bordering on its limits, the Fort, and some of the shipping in the river. The illuminations mostly employed consisted of little glass oil lamps, or the more humble *chirags*, and the light afforded was thus singularly soft and pleasant. The south-eastern entrance to Government House to begin at the beginning, was in this manner very prettily shown off with rows of lamps, while, opposite, Messrs. Scott Thompson & Co.'s shop was also brilliantly lighted with *chirags* and was further ornamented with gas transparencies representing Indian scenes of note, such as the Taj. The buildings along Esplanade-row continued the display, Messrs. Mathewson being brilliant with gas-jets, Messrs. Moore and Co. with a "Welcome" in fire to the Duke and Duchess, while the Military Secretariat was marked out with a triple row of *chirags*, and Messrs. T. G. Thompson with *chirags* and some stars and crowns of gas-jets. At the entrance of Dhurrumtollah near the Mosque, the Muhammadan community had erected a gaily-decorated archway with a motto of "Welcome," and on the south side of the tank at the corner of the road close at hand, a number of bright little kiosks had been put up connected with one another with what seemed like festoons of fire. From Dhurramtollah to the Museum the houses were mostly in eclipse, and one or two alone attempted a feeble show, but the Museum was beautifully decorated with innumerable little oil lamps, and being favourably situated for observation across the *maidan*, formed one of the shows of the evening. The United Service Club had set up a similar style of illumination over their entrance gate-way and front facing the *maidan*. A series of arches of light was thence carried along the Red-road to the entrance of the road leading to the Chouringhi-gate of the Fort, and onward along the *maidan* road to Allipur and up to the new grand stand, similar archways of fire on either hand illuminated the entire route. A brightly lit archway spanned the bottom of the Red-road and many Chinese lanterns along the roadside added to the brilliancy and gaiety of the scene. Fort William shone with the unaccustomed light of something like 10,000 little *chirags* which vividly showed the lines of the parapets, gateways, approaches and barracks, and the whole effect being pretty in the extreme. The elegant pavilion, the new grand stand, close at hand, were displayed beneath the brilliant electric light. Along the river side an intermittent ship here and there added its quota of light to the general brightness, but it was not until the Fort Court was reached that the scenes already noted were to be found repeated. Indeed the High Court with the Town Hall and Treasury buildings side by side and the south-western-gate of Government House beyond, furnished perhaps the most effective display of all that was to be seen during the night. The buildings and gateways were all illuminated with oil lamps, which, countless in number, traced every line of pediment, cornice and tower in lines or circles of fire, producing a really beautiful result. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, together with Lord and Lady Ripon, arrived at the grand stand, whence the fireworks were to be let off, about half-past six, and the important part of the evening's functions commenced. The view from the grand stand was peculiarly impressive when the Ocean of lamps was lit up by the more brilliant of the *few d'artifices*.

The Royal party left shortly before seven, after seeing through most of the display, and most of the spectators in the grand stand then proceeded to follow their example. A great throng of carriages continued during the evening to move about the streets with occupants witnessing the illumination, and added to the great number of foot passengers, rendered locomotion difficult. Order was, however, well preserved by the police, and so far as we know, no accident occurred. For the success attending the illuminations special credit, we may add, is due to Mr. R. Turnbull, and the Reception Committee, who gave much labour to the organization of the display.

THE SHIPPING.

One of the features of the illuminations was the way in which the various ships in port were illuminated by their respective commanders. The effect from shore was very pretty and effective, and not a few of those who had volunteered to go on the illuminations in turn were attracted to the river side, and were well repaid by a sight of the illumination on the ships. Nearly all the large canal boats lying alongside the jetties and several in midstream, too, were lighted from stern to stern, and from topmast to deck with lanterns. Hundreds even of country boats made attempts at illumination, and several of these *chirags*, which seemed to be driving a brisk trade on the river, at night, were quite a sight, these lights dancing in the stream and following each other hither and thither. Off No. 1 Jetty the noble P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar, was illuminated from stern to stern with double rows of lights, and a row of lights pendant from the end of her bowsprit to her stern, running along the rigging aloft, and cutting a clear outline of the vessel against the dark sky and bank beyond. Her commander, Captain R. J. Baker, ought to be proud to know that his magnificent vessel was illuminated in a manner which excited very general admiration. The splendid fleet of the B. I. S. N. Co. now in port, the steamers Chanda Captain Russell, the Shahzada, Captain P. S. Budd, the Medora, the Sindia, Captain J. Stone, the Buldana, and the Madras, all lying either off the Jetties or in midstream, were also brilliantly illuminated, together with the City of Agra, The Adjutant, and others. In fact, most of the vessels lying in shore from Hastings to the Hugli Bridge, were illuminated, and the effect was most pleasing. Several of these vessels, long before the fireworks commenced, fired rockets, and many of them were gay with pendants and flags flying from all parts of them. Hastings Bridge was very prettily illuminated, and its approaches decorated with evergreens and festoons. The General Hospital, the Military Garrison Hospitals, and all the quarters occupied by the medical officers of these institutions, were very brilliantly illuminated, and several triumphal arches were erected and lighted on all the roads leading to Allipur and Kidderpur.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

TRAINERS AND HORSES.—With reference to the statements made by Bowen at Hyderabad, respecting Vinal and the horses under his charge, for which he was called to account by Mr. Maitland, the "Steward's decided evidence went to show Bowen was not warranted in making the assertions he did." This is from a telegram from the Honorary Secretary.—*Indigo Planter's Gazette.*

BAD RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.—On such an occasion as the illuminations and fireworks on Monday night, in honour of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, an influx of visitors from adjacent towns and villages might well have been looked for. We regret to say that no provision whatever was made in advance by the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway. Visitors were left to the ordinarily cramped accommodation of the Chord Line passenger train, which arrives at Howrah at about 3 p.m. Hundreds of passengers were shut out at Serampore, Connaghur and Bally, and only then did the various station-masters telegraph for a special train to carry the people to Howrah, where many arrived at a late hour. At Serampore there was a free fight between a number of natives, some desiring admission to already over-crowded carriages, which those in possession resisted. Severe injuries were inflicted on many, and the case will be brought before the Magistrate of Serampore.—*Indian Daily News.*

A GRAND RACE.—Very few gentlemen managed to get out of the town yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon in time to see the match between Zephyr, and Glad Tidings, as the hour was a little too early, 4 o'clock, yet the talent, jockeys and trainers were there in full force. Previous to the start opinion was equally divided as to the probabilities of the race, but Southall broke the ice by laying the odds 3 to 2 on Glad Tidings. The preliminaries were quickly settled, the jockeys weighed out, mounted and started for the 2 mile post. Mr. Ryder had been appointed starter, and Mr. Hunter Judge, but Hider failing to come to time, the two jockeys started by mutual consent as level as a die. The mare gradually showed in front, and coming into the straight had just about the advantage that the bridle running would give her. When two hundred yards from the winning post, Tingey commenced riding whip and spur, and passing the winning post in that position, and so finished

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of yesterday's date 4½ per cent. French Rentes have improved to 106½, an advance of ½. Three per cent. Consols have given way ⅛, the closing quotation being 100½. The Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee securities remain unchanged.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed continues dull. The price of Bombay Seed on the spot has declined to 43s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat is also a shade lower, the rate for No. 1 Soft White on the spot being 7s. 5d. per cental in Liverpool.

Metals are depressed. Wallaroo Copper has fallen to £65 10s. per ton. Braziers to £70.

The Manchester Market is steady, but there is no alteration in prices for goods or yarns.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed quiet; Surats steady; arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. There is no change in prices. Middling-Uplands on the spot in New York is 1-16 cent lower, say 10 7-16d., and "futures" for the month of April have also declined to 10·81 cents, a drop of 9 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy; Surats and arrivals quiet. Sales 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales Surats. Prices unaltered. In New York also there is no change in quotations.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	280,000	239,000	235,000
,, Exports to U. K.	72,000	122,000	89,000
,, ,, to Continent	36,000	80,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,950,000	2,977,000	2,723,000
,, Exports to U.K. ,,	819,000	1,041,000	809,000
,, ,, to Cont. ,,	662,000	700,000	508,000
,, Stock in the ports	1,190,000	843,000	1,077,000
Saturday's receipts	41,000	37,000	29,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	3,030,000	2,730,000	2,790,000
,, ,, Surats	324,000	451,000	298,000
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	533,000	537,000	487,000
,, London	50,000	72,000	38,000
American afloat	270,000	320,000	190,000
East Indian ,,	52,000	47,000	50,000
	905,000	976,000	765,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5 15-16d.	6 9-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras	4d.	4d.	4¾d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 15-16d.	1 15-16d.

EXCHANGE remains firm at 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 25-32d. for three months' credits. Forward telegraphic for January-February is obtainable at 1s. 7 17-32d. or 1-32d. better than the ready; April-May at 1s. 7 9-16d. This being half holiday very little business transpired either in Bank or private paper. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced to 50 13-16d. per oz :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¾d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 25-32.
Francs do. do.	25 to 2·08½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is declining. 4 per cent. Rs. 98½; 4½ per cent., Rs. 102.

SHARES—Port Canning have advanced to Rs. 382½, but Colabas have receded to Rs. 800. In Press shares Berars, Mofussils, and New Indians have improved to Rs. 597½, Rs. 425, and Rs. 220 respectively. Alberts, on the other hand, have given way to Rs. 1,180. In Mill Companies business has been done in Albert Edwards at Rs. 610; Alliances at Rs. 935; Dhurumseys at Rs.545; Empress at Rs. 873½; Hindustans at Rs. 1,035; Hyderabads at Rs. 1,335; Khataos at Rs. 1,050; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 415; New Great Eastern at Rs. 1,125; Prince of Wales at Rs. 275; Southern India's at Rs 530; and Western India at Rs. 995.

COTTON remains quiet, and with the exception of a small business in New Bengal on the spot and Julgaum for forward delivery, there have been no purchases of importance reported. Prices are unaltered, say —

		Per candy.
Oomrawuttee.	F. G.	Rs. 172
Do.	Good	,, 167
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 160
Dholleras,	F. G.	,, 171
Do.	Good	,, 166
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 158
Western	Good	,, 158
Do.	F. G. F.	,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned ,,		,, 162
Comptа ,,		,, 141
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	,, 209 March
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	,, 178-180 do.
,, Dhollera	Good	,, 177 April.
,, Bengal	Good	,, 149
,, Do.	F. G.	,, 153

LINSEED.—The demand has slackened, and business in ready lots is being done at Rs. 5·13 to Rs. 5·13½ per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Quiet, with very little doing.

WHEAT.—Dull. The transactions taking place are of a retail nature. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½; Yellow, Rs. 24; Luskari, Rs. 22; and Catha, Rs 20 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—Rates unchanged; Canal to Liverpool, 21s. 3d. February loading, 26s 3d for Measurement as well as for weight according to the new scale. London, 20s. Wheat; 22s. 6d., Cotton; Marseilles, 45s.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is scarcely any change worth reporting in the market. Arrivals continue on a liberal scale, while the off-take is extremely limited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship San Joaquin, 1,554 tons, Captain J. B Drinkwater, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Eastbourne, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Watson, sailed on the 15th instant for Port Said with a general crrgo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain S. Beer, sailed on the 15th instant for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Agra, 1,235 tons. Captain S. Davison, arrived in harbour on the 15th ftstant from Marmagoa (13th Dec), in ballast.

THE barque Princess Seraphi, 454 tons, Captain J. R. Vib, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Bangkok, (15th Aug.) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE Steamer Hughenden, 1,153 tons, Captain W. H. Hull, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Middlesborough (7th Nov.), brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Suffolk, 1,924 tons, Captain W. H. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (14th Nov.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Graham and infant, Master. F. Graham, and Miss B. Graham. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir. Charles Forbes and Co.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRIA AND CHINA MAILS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Verona, 1,862 tons, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from China, &c., with the Australian and China mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shanghai to Bombey.—Revd. Mr. W. Haggis. From Hiogo to London.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucy. From Hongkong to London.—Mr. and Miss Arderue., From Hongkong to Suez.—Miss B. Woolston, and J. H. Woolston. From Sydney to Bombay.—Miss Baylis, Mrs. Baylis, and Miss Irwin. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Lieut. F. Raymond, Colonel W. F. Waller, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. E. H. Moore, Mr. Wilson,and Mr. A. F. Taylor. From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mr. P. Smith. From Glenelg to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Miss E. Hughes, and Mr. O. H. Hughes. From Albany to Bombay.—Mr. A. S. Forden, and four deck. From Penang to Bombay. —Mr. G. Davidson.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Brindisi, 2,142 tons, Captain J. Reeves, sailed on the 15th instant for China, &c., with the China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Sydney.—Mrs. Palmer and infant, Col. and Mrs. T. G. Watson, two daughters, son, and infant Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Costain, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Wilson Forbes, and Mr. Pemberton. For Melbourne.—Mr. Campbell, Mr. W. E. Young, Mr. J. C. Garrett, Mr. C. Sorby, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and infant. For Singapore.—Mr. H. Pestonjee. For Hongkong.—Mr. Walter and Mr. Akie. For Adelaide.—Archdeacon Door and Mr. J. G. Shilliam.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Suffolk (s)	Williams	Liverpool, Nov. 14.
15	Verona (s)	Atkinson	Shanghai, Nov. 22.
	Agra (s)	Davison	Marmagoa, Dec. 13.
16	Clan Macdonald	Millar	Glasgow, Nov. 17.
	Culna (s)		Calcutta, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Euphrates (s)	Mackerness	Kurrachee, &c.
	Brindisi (s)	Reeves	China, &c.
	Singapore (s)	Bowelli	Genoa, &c.
	C. Drummond (s)	Beer	Liverpool.
	Eastborne (s)	Watson	Port Said.
16	Sea Joaquin	Drinkwater	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Clan Grant, to London.
,, Chandernagore to Marseilles.
,, Avoca, to Zanzibar.
,, Verona, to London, &c.
Ship Royal Irish, to Zanzibar,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	Madras (s)	Liddiard	Rangoon, Nov. 30.
	Clan Buchanan(s)	Cobbett	Liverpool, Oct. 22.
	Madras (s)	Williamson	Singapore, Nov. 22.
	British Monarch	Morrow	Cape Town, Oct. 1.
11	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Port Blair, Nov. 29.
	Dilsberg (s)	Sinclair	Glasgow, Oct. 29.
12	Chyebassa (s)	Cosens	London, Oct. 31.
	Engineer (s)	Jeffery	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.—Steamer Easington. Ship Idomene.
Dec. 11.—Steamers Bussein, Byculla, and Clan Macpherson. Ship Blythswood.
Dec. 12.—Steamers Vesta and Curlew.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
11	Rewa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
13	Himalaya (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Golconda (s)	.....	Bombay.
	C. Macpherson (s).	.....	Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM).

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

450—Balkrishna and B.—Narayen Moreshwar Kelker and another vs. Parakh Magaubhai Purshotumdass—Janardhun G.—Part heard.

459—Tyabji and D.—Ardsir Jehangir Framji vs. Heeraba and others—H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 17th December, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order when required.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

351-83—Shamrao P.—Gulabbai alias Gungabai vs. Manecklal Pranvalabdas—Craigie, L. and O.

354-83—Craigie, L. and O.—C. Crosse & Co., Ld. vs. Chandmul Bunnichund—Tobin and R.

385-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Rahimatbai vs. Joosub Haji Moosa and another—Tyabji and D.

356-83—Bomonjee and H.—Moosa Hajee Casum vs. Esmail Hajee Cassum and others.—Tyabjee and D.

358-83—R. M. Sayani.—Khatoobai vs. Halimabai and others.

362-83—Janardhan G.—(for pauper) Gangabai vs. Pootloobai add others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R. Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

292-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Witteba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 14.

Cadge, Surg., from leave, from England.
Crombie, Surg. from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 15.

Waller Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, from Melbourne.
Wheeler, Lieut., Leicestershire, on leave, from Karell.
Challenor, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Alibag.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Wodehouse, Lieut.-Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 15.

Bartholomeusz, Surg., on duty, to Sukkur.
Badewin, Col., 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Pemberton, Surg., on leave, to Australia.
Cadge, Surg., to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 17.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz :—Vol. C. N. Walk to C. Company; Vols. F. Ashwell and R. F. Doig D. Company; Vols. E. Waldecher and A. Phillips E. Company.

It is notified for information that the 15th February next is fixed as the last day on which the Bayley Company Shield competition can take place. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies and Captains of teams, is invited to the conditions of the competition.

In accordance with G. G. O. No. 590, dated 12th December, 1883, Dr. Roland Blaney is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Corps.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association, it was definitely fixed to have the annual Rifle Meeting on the following days, viz :—26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st December, 1883. The programme, prospectus, and rules will be published as soon as possible. Tickets will be ready by the 20th inst., when they will be issued at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. All intending competitors should obtain their tickets before the 25th inst. It was further ruled that all tickets must be issued at Head-quarters and paid for according to the following scale, which includes ammunition, sighting shots, and entrance fees. For a match of 21 shots—Rs. 2. For a match of 14 shots—Re. 1-10-0. Members should pay their Association subscription of Rs. 3 at the same time.

The entrance for matches 1 and 5 is Rs 3 each.

There will be parade at the following places until further orders. At the Oval every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6-30 a.m. At the P. and O. Dockyard every Monday and Thursday at 5 p.m. At Grant-road every Tuesday at 6-30 a.m. At the J. J. Hospital every Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m. At the E. G. Hospital every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m. All members are requested to attend at the above places for squad and company drill, so as to make a creditable appearance on Saturday's parade.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.
Poona, December 14.

Surg. H. Martin, A. M. D., is transferred from General Duty, Poona, to General duty, Presidency Circle.

The undermentioned Officers are directed to proceed to Bangalore for the purpose of attending the Camp of Exercise; Brigr. Gen. R. R. Gillespie, C. B., Comdg. Nusserabad Brig.; Col. H. S. Anderson, 1st. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. H. Hallowes, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.; Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse; Major G. F. Wiloughby, 3rd L. C.; Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, 9th N. I.

Capt. P. Low, Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Bn. of his Regt. to

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes effecting R. A. Officers in this Command have taken place :—Capt. F. J. Murphy, No. 9 Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Div. has been posted to the Depot North Irish Div.; Lieut. J. M. Simpson, I Baty. 4th Brig. has been promoted Capt. and posted to 9th Baty. 1st Brig. Scottish Div., vice Murphy; An Exchange of Batteries, has been sanctioned between Capt. E. H. Elliot, L Baty. 1st Brig., and Capt. E. C. P. Holland E Baty. 3rd Brig.; Lieut. W. A. Urquhart. No. 2 Baty. Hydradad Contg., has been promoted Capt. and posted to No. 5 Baty. 1st Brig. North Irish Division.

which he has recently been posted.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified :—Dy. Surg.-Gen. D. A. C. Fraser, M. D., A. M. D., 12th December 1883; Surg.-Major F. Jones, in Medical charge 10th N. L. 1. 12th Dec. 1883.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd N. L. I.—Lieut.-Col. C. W. Yonge is granted leave, in India from 1st Dec. 1883 to 11th March 1884, on private affairs.

I. M. D.—Surg.-Major P. W. Cockell, his granted leave from 21st Dec. 1883 to 20th April, 1884, on private affairs.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

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43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 10, at Meerut, the wife of John Anderson, A.V.D., Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, of a son.

GILBERT—December 8, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Sergeant Major J. Gilbert, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

SKINNER—December 6, at Silcoorie, Cachar, the wife of E. F. Skinner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRANVILLE—BAKER—December 10, at Jullundur, Henry Caudleigh Granville, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Punjab, to Margaret Ann, daughter of the late John Baker, C.E., Oude and Rohilkund Railway

DEATHS.

ALLEN—December 10, at Morar, Guy Herbert Somers, son of Walter and Elmira Allen, aged 5 months and 17 days.

BELL—December 9, at Mooltan, Major J. Lancaster Bell, R.A., aged 43.

DECLOSETS—December 7, from cholera, at his residence, Trikaloor, the wife of Mr. L. de Closets, Local Fund Assistant Engineer, South Arcot District, aged 21 years.

DOWAGER RANI—December 3, at Bhinga, Oudh, the Dowager Rani, mother of the Raja.

JOHNSTONE—December 8, at Howrah, James Johnstone, Engineer, Ghoosery Jute Mills, late of Barroin Furness, aged 39 years.

KENNEDY—At Lallakhall, Jaintia, Jamie, son of John and Amy Kennedy, aged 3 years.

NETSCHER—December 8, at St. Thomas' Mount, Adelaide Louisa, the wife of Senior Apothecary M. Netscher.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1883.

WE must not be over-sanguine that the good news of Hicks Pasha's safety—and therefore of the safety of some, if not all, of the British officers—is true. We can be sure that the Mahdi is not yet in Upper Egypt, and that as far up the river as Dongola telegraphic communication with Cairo is intact. We may assume that on November 15 Colonel Hicks was safe and sound at El Berket, in the neighbourhood of the Kordofan capital. We of course hope it; but then again, seeing that it is oppposed to even the most favourable reports hitherto, we are afraid it is not by any means probable. But though the assumption be true, what does that say for his safety now, a month after? If he is still in El Berket he and his party must be in a deplorable condition, sadly harassed by the enemy. He was routed disastrously near El Obeid after his rash stroke from Duem on the White Nile, which he left for the desert on September 26, hoping to take the Mahdi's head-quarters, 230 miles away, at a rush. There is no doubt of the character of the battle. His army, we may rely upon it, was dissipated by November 6, his provisions (biscuit mainly) scattered or abandoned, his ammunition nearly exhausted after three days' incessant struggle, and his communications through the arid and scantily watered wastes cut off. We now hear that this position of affairs, already bad, is rendered worse by the hostility of the tribes about El Berket, who have become active in proportion to the loss of the British commander's army and prestige. What has been going on during the month elapsed since November 15 we cannot of course say; but it is extraordinary that nothing has been certainly heard of what the Mahdi is about. Perhaps he is in pursuit of Colonel Hicks and his worn-out remnant: perhaps he is sitting down before El Berket if that place be a defensible post, and is slowly but surely starving Hicks to a surrender. From El Obeid to Khartoum is only twelve days' caravan march: an army flushed with victory would have pushed on some of its cavalry much quicker than is represented by this rate of speed; and instead of the news that Hicks was safe at El Berket on the 15th November, we ought to be hearing from Dongola that, supposing him to have gone at caravan speed, the Mahdi was then beleaguring Khartoum. The utmost comfort we can take under these circumstances is a lively hope that a month ago Hicks Pasha and his English companions escaped from the carnage of the three days' fighting in early November, and that they got safely to El Berket. But there are only too many reasons to anticipate ill tidings concerning the events of the succeeding days.

THE *Edinburgh Review* has a very interesting article on Russian railways in Asia, which ought to be reassuring to all those to whom the advance of that power in Central Asia brings up visions of a possible Muscovite invasion of India. Our knowledge of the exact limits of the Russian power in Asia is besides shadowy to a proverb, so that any definite information that can be obtained on a subject calculated to influence the feeling of peace and security on our frontiers is the more valuable. The facts now laid before us have mainly been obtained from translations of the published reports of journeys in Central Asia by M. Lessar, an engineer in the service of the Russian Government, and from a pamphlet by General Annenkoff—"The Oasis of Akhal Tekke and Roads to India"—parts of which Mr. Marvin has translated in his book, "The Russians at Merv and Herat." M. Lessar was specially deputed by the Russian Government to make a survey of the country from Kizil Arvat to Askabad and Sarakhs for the purpose of extending the railway to the former, and eventually to the latter, place, with a view to carrying it then on to Herat. In a former journey he had ascertained that the only practicable route for a railroad to Herat was through Sarakhs, and not, as might naturally be expected, through Meshed, and up the valley of the Harirud river, which runs between the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan. The reason for the preference is that the passes beyond Meshed on the road to Herat are exceedingly high and difficult, but by going further east to the Barkhut mountains a much easier pass, the Robat Pass, which is easily approachable from Sarakhs, is encountered. The mountains across which the pass is found are a continuation of the Paropamisus chain, that lies to the south-west of the Hindoo Koosh and are said to be of sand-stone. M. Lessar's barometric determination of the level of the pass is only 3,100 feet above the sea, and about 900 feet above the surrounding locality. But the survey, if survey it can be called, was performed in so short a period of time as barely to leave him time to make his official reports. Therefore "it is clear that his determination of the engineering features of 3,300 miles of unmapped country must have been of a very hasty and superficial character." In fact, his report is so confused that the Reviewer bluntly says that it is either designedly insufficient and inaccurate, or that he is sadly wanting in the power of giving accurate information of "the road from the Caspian to the slopes of the Hindoo Koosh and the chain of Paropamisus." An attempt has been made in the *Review* to reduce into something like shape the very confused accounts of M. Lessar's journey, but it was obviously not easy to draw up an accurate abstract of the whole. The following is a concise statement of distances for the railroad which it is proposed to make from the shores of the Caspian to the banks of the Indus :—

From	To	Miles	Total
Michailovsky	Kizil Arvat	144	...
Kizil Arvat	Askabad	135	279
Askabad	Sarakhs	185·5	464·5
Sarakhs	Herat	202·5	667
Herat	Sibi	599	1,266

Almost the whole of the tract through which this route passes is either entirely "deserted," or, what is worse, is infested by a savage and marauding people. By the middle of the month of September, 1881, the construction of the Transcaspian Railway from Michailovsky Bay to Kizil Arvat was completed, and by the middle of June, 1882, surveying operations were commenced at Askabad. Nothing is said about the survey of the road from Kizil Arvat to Askabad except that it was completed by June. From Askabad the road lies through sandhills and dilapidated forts, over unbridged streams and canals, the latter essential for the cultivation of the soil. The first part of this stage is comparatively well known, namely, up to Kaakhka, 141 versts from Askabad—a Russian verst being equal to 1,166⅔ yards, or about two-thirds of a mile. But from Kaakhka onward the country is entirely unknown and unmapped. The information about the road from Kaakhka to Sarakhs is also very incomplete. "It should be noted that whether the fault be that of the writer or that of the translator, there is hardly a paragraph of the account which is not to some extent confused and contradictory." Sarakhs is surrounded by high walls and a deep ditch, and is occupied by one battalion of Persian infantry. According to M. Lessar there was no general ascent along the whole of the surveyed route, the country was fairly cultivated in parts, and the supply of water from rivers and streams was sufficient, though at times brackish, except near Sarakhs, where there was no water for the last 37 miles. For the road from Sarakhs to Herat we are referred to the translation of the report. It is by the discovery of the Robat Pass in this portion of the road that, in Sir Henry Rawlinson's words quoted in the *Review*, "M. Lessar has now supplied the missing link in the trace of the direct line of communication between Russia and India, dissipating the fallacies which have hitherto obscured the subject . . . The great mountain chain, which according to the optimist school is to serve as a palladium for India, turns out, on the theory of M. Lessar, to be a mere paltry line of sandstone hills, not 1,000 feet in height, which could be crossed by a carriage road in a couple of hours, and which would crumble before the touch of a Russian railway engineer." In fact, a Russian expedition performed the journey from Sarakhs to Herat in five days, by means of the Robat Pass. From Herat to the mouth of the Bolan Pass the distance, as the crow flies, is about 400 miles; but the proposed route skirts the foot of the mountains for 600 miles by the valley of the Helmund river, and reaches Sibi, to which point the Indian lines of railway extend.

These statements, if quite accurate, would perhaps at first sight strike even people moderate in their estimate of Russian designs as very alarming, but a careful consideration will serve to dispel a great deal of the anxiety from which even Sir H. Rawlinson is not free. The *Review* enters into the question as to how much credence is to be given to the report of M. Lessar about the amount of difficulty, or rather the absence of difficulty, to be encountered on the way, and comes to the conclusion that he has certainly under-estimated it. It says, "to stretch a line, for a distance that renders passage unlikely, except for very strong and, as yet, undetermined reasons, over a country which offers no hope of local support for years to come, is a hopeless task. We come, in such a case, face to face with substantial difficulties, topographical, engineering, and financial, to which due weight must be given by the statesman. Absolute distance is one of these difficulties. It is a physical fact of the first order, and forms a controlling element—first, in the financial; secondly, in the commercial; and thirdly, in the military point of view." There can be no doubt that traversing, as it would, a country that is almost entirely uninhabited—or with two inhabitants to the square mile—and so far removed from all civilisation, in the absence of a local traffic, apart from any consideration of the difficulties that would arise from the very nature of the ground to be so traversed, a railway 1,266 miles in length cannot be either a financial or a commercial success. But such a railway would derive great importance from a military point of view, if it was found to be useful for strategic purposes. For such, however, the *Review* says the line cannot be used. The amount of guarding required to protect a route so exposed from the predatory hordes to be encountered in these regions would require an army in itself. Then the difficulty of carrying an army, vast enough to form the necessary military combinations, over such a distance, and through a country so destitute of food and water, is in itself very great. But the greatest obstacle in the way of the usefulness of the line, according to the *Review*, is the Robat Pass itself, the discovery of which has been thought so important in Russia. For though it is true that the height of the pass from the surrounding country is but 900 feet, no information is given by M. Lessar about the degree of ascent, except a general remark that it presents no difficulty. It is important to know in what distance this rise of 900 feet occurs. As far as it can be made out from other passages of the report and the distances given there, a gradient of one in thirty must be encountered in the ascent and descent of the hill, "which, if not actually impracticable for the locomotive, is hard upon that limit. It is steeper than either the Semmering, the La Poretta, the Giovi, or the Bhore Ghaut inclines, and would reduce the capacity of a railway that ascended it to one-seventh of the carrying capacity of the same line on the level. It is thus clear that definite figures as to this pass are essential to any one who wishes to ascertain the capability for traffic of either a military or a civil railway from Michailovsky to Herat."

The Reviewer finally enters into calculations which show that to transport an army from the Caspian to Herat with the Robat Pass in the way to limit the traction power of the locomotives would be quite a hopeless undertaking, which would occupy several months to get through, even under the most favourable conditions. It is also pointed out that the Trans-Caucasian Railway of six hundred and odd miles is well-nigh useless for the transport of large bodies of troops owing to the difficulty of traction in the passes on that line. The working expenses on Russian railways are a third more than those of England, and it is said that the deficit amounts to the incredible sum of £15,000,000 per annum. Clearly a line from the Caspian to Herat and India cannot pay as a commercial speculation, and for military purposes it will be all but useless. If this view be controvertible, we hope Sir H. Rawlinson will show us where the Reviewer is in error.

WHEN it was found that five million francs would do little more than pay the passage dues of the first French transports carrying the Expeditionary Force through the Canal on its way to Tongking, it became clear that the luxury of a war with the Celestials would not be at any rate an inexpensive one. On December the 10th the French Chamber passed a vote of nine millions francs in supplement of the five millions already spent; and now it is announced that three days later M. Ferry, as Foreign Minister, made an ominous demand on the same body to vote twenty millions more. As yet indeed the total asked is not much over a million sterling of our money, but when we reflect that, strictly speaking, the *casus belli* not having been established, there is no Franco-Chinese war, the cost of preliminary cantering in Tongking seems terribly dear. As a matter of fact, however, since the French Admiral landed his men in Tongking if not a war something extremely like it has been continuous. Since the Treaty of Hué—waste paper as it is—the operations of France have certainly not been those of peace. She has, it may be said, been fighting the Black Flags; but practically the Black Flags are Chinese allies and, Chinese by nationality, have throughout represented Chinese belligerency. At the same time, though China and France have been at one another's throats for weeks past, and though France is still hurrying off fresh levies, there is time for accommodation. Bacninh is, so far as we know, not yet stormed. That so extreme a measure as the bombardment of Canton is not within French contemplation even in Paris we are assured by M. Ferry himself. So that perhaps this new request for a million or nearly, following thus rapidly on the last demand, may give the generally economical and cautious French Prudhommes pause before indulging their quite exotic genius for colonization at the bayonet's point. If the Chamber makes no objection, we shall then know that the time when diplomacy ends and formal war begins is at hand.

THE Hon. D. F. Carmichael, the Senior Member of the Madras Council, finds himself on the eve of his retirement from the Civil Service in a somewhat delicate position. One section of Hindus in the Presidency, headed by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the hereditary head of South Indian Hinduism, desire to do him all kinds of honour, including the painting of a portrait to be hung in the Madras Town Hall. Their reasons were set forth at a public meeting on Dec. 3, and among them we find it generally asserted that to the natives particularly Mr. Carmichael has been always a staunch friend; and that while he has done much active administrative good in out-of-the-way districts, Mrs. Carmichael has been conspicuously successful and benevolent in emancipating the purdah ladies of the Presidency from the educational disabilities they have long laboured under and must to a great extent longer still endure. But there is, it seems, not that consentaneity in the matter which is necessary to make the honours proposed in Mr. Carmichael's case a really graceful tribute and farewell. As a telegram notifies elsewhere, a "monster meeting to elicit public opinion" regarding the Senior Member's claims to a testimonial has been held; in other words, to assert that he has no claims to any such public honours at all. The meeting of dissent was headed by the Municipal Commissioner, a native gentleman, but we notice also that the *Madras Mail*, which represents Mr. Carmichael's own class, also opposes the design with a good deal of gentle sarcasm. Its main ground of opposition is that Mr. Carmichael as a Civil Servant cannot accept any demonstration of the kind proposed on vacating his office at the Council; that he has himself signed orders to this same effect in the case of other Civilians; that he goes home on furlough for two years, only at the expiration of which does he retire; and that even then he may come out to India as member of the Viceregal Council in succession to the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Bombay member, upon whose retirement from the Council (which the *Madras Mail* reckons will take place within two years) the vacant seat will fall in due succession to Madras. Whether the opposition is genuinely grounded on this reason or whether, as we suspect, the trail of the marriage gifts is over it all, we are unable to say. But it is clear that Mr. Carmichael cannot accept an opposed testimonial with unmixed satisfaction or having a due regard to his pride.

THE judgments of the High Court Full Bench, of which we publish the first instalment elsewhere, nearly affect the large professional class of pleader, or vakeel, in Bombay, and are besides quite historical documents in their way. In September last the Secretary to the Pleaders' Association wrote to the High Court, submitting that under section 2 of the New Code of Civil Procedure a change had been made in the status of High Court pleaders, so that these gentlemen could plead in the subordinate courts of the Presidency without a special *sanad* or permission from the High Court, formerly necessary owing to a rule made in 1827 having regard to pleading in the districts, and obtainable on a payment of five rupees. The sum of course was nothing, but the requirement of permission or the non-requirement of it to practice in the subordinate courts

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUDAN.

RUMOURED SAFETY OF HICKS PASHA.

CAIRO, DEC. 14.

The Governor of Dongola telegraphs that Hicks Pasha was safe at El Berket on November 15, but that the communications with that place had been cut off by hostile tribes.

DEC. 15.

Religious excitement prevails amongst the Mussulmans and Christians in Upper Egypt, and it is feared an outbreak will take place.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Admiral Sir William Hewett has gone to Suakim.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

M. Ferry to-day asked for a supplementary credit of twenty million francs on account of the Tongking expedition.

A further reinforcement of three thousand men has been ordered to proceed to Tongking under the command of General Millot and two Brigadiers. The total force in Tongking will then amount to 15,000 men.

The news regarding the poisoning of the King of Annam by the anti-French party is confirmed. No serious complications are, however, expected.

There is a considerable French force in the neighbourhood of Hué.

THE ILBERT BILL.

(FROM THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

The Defence Association have received a telegram from London, December 14, stating:—"The *Times* to-day has a communiqué, in the largest type, of more than a column, evidently inspired, which clearly proves that Ordinary Members, as well as Additional Members, of the Viceroy's Council are bound to vote according to conscience, and are not bound to vote with the Viceroy. Neither resignation nor any other penalty attaches. The contrary opinion is a popular error. In the case of the Ilbert Bill, by voting against it, they would do a service to India and, in particular, to the Home Government. The *Times* to-day reprints Mr. Atkins' statement of Lord Kimberley's words, and throws the entire responsibility on the Viceroy's Council."

DEC. 16.

The Defence Association has received the following telegram, dated London, 15th December:—"Mr. Atkins attended a crowded meeting at Brighton last night at the Hove Town Hall, where upwards of a thousand persons were present, including many leading Liberals. The meeting condemned the Ilbert Bill with only one dissenting voice. The same result was obtained at Chatham last Monday, when the High Constable was chairman. The Radicals were noisy at first, but were finally convinced, and condemned the Bill."

RANGOON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 15.

A European assistant in a mercantile firm, who drove over two elderly Burmese women on the 5th inst., is to be prosecuted for rash and negligent driving, and for causing death by a rash and negligent act, one of the women having died in hospital, on Wednesday, from the injuries received.

A public meeting to consider the Ilbert Bill is advertised to be held in the Town Hall here next Wednesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUMMONING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The British Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on February 5.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 15.

The temporary buildings erected in the Grand Square since the bombardment were burned down to-day.

H. M. S. SERAPIS.

ISMAILIA, DEC. 14.

H. M. Troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 16.

Mail steamer, Irrawaddy, from China, arrived.
Mail steamer Djemnah, from Suez, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Total week's sales of Cotton		52,000 bales.
" "	Surats	6,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		105,000 "
" "	Surats	nil. "
" Stock of Cotton		533,000 "
"	Surats	80,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		50,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.
The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4d.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ " "	82¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ " French Rentes	106¼
Bar Silver	50 13-16
Oriental Bank shares	£11
Chartered "	£22
" Mercantile "	£16-10
Hongkong & Shanghai shares	£55-10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 15.

10 p.m.	71·6

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.

6 a.m.	66·7
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	78·5

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram, stating that the Assam, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, held on Saturday last, Dr. Peter Peterson was unanimously re-elected Registrar of the University.

ON the 7th inst. there were 57 ft. 10 cents. of water in the Vehar Lake, and 49 ft. 26 cents. in Tulsi, as compared to 48 ft. 70 cents. in Vehar, and 41 ft. 71 cents. in Tulsi on the corresponding date last year.

MR. H. W. LUCY, special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has lately published in that paper a series of interesting letters from the United States, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Colombo, accompanied by Mrs. Lucy, and intends to take a run through North-Western India.

TWENTY-FIVE out of the two hundred and five Bengal Civil Servants are at present on furlough, and nineteen more furloughs are expected to be available before the 1st of April next.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR AND MISS CUNYNGHAME have returned to Calcutta from their visit to Darjeeling, and propose to leave again in a few days for Agra, Delhi, and Meerut.

LIEUTENANT A. H. MASON, R.E., resigns the post of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with effect from the 17th instant; but his services are retained by the local Government, for three months from that date, for special duty,—namely, the revision and completion of Paget's "Record of Expeditions against the Tribes of the North-West Frontier." Lieutenant Mason will be succeeded on His Honour's personal staff, the Lahore paper says, by Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Staff Corps, at present an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

THE *Englishman* of Thursday says:—"Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai has arrived in Calcutta from Bombay, and is staying with Mr. Manakji Rustomji at his house in Chauringhi."

CAPTAIN WALSHE asks us to state that the Government Workhouse poor-box is empty, and that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the charitably disposed may kindly subscribe for the dinner or for the box generally. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Contributions of cast-off clothing are also acceptable, many of the vagrants being in great want of clothing. Presents of cakes, fruit, &c., will likewise be thankfully received at this season. We feel sure Captain Walshe's appeal will not be made in vain, and that there are many who will gladly contribute towards a Christmas dinner for their unfortunate fellow-countrymen in the Government Workhouse.

THE Duke of Connaught, before leaving Calcutta, expressed to the Viceroy the gratification felt by himself and the Duchess at the reception given them by Calcutta. They highly appreciated the illuminations and fireworks, as affording evidence of the loyalty and good-will towards themselves of all classes of the community. The text of an address from the Mahomedan Literary Society is also published, and the Duke's acknowledgment of the pleasure with which he had received this expression of loyalty.

A JOINT opinion of Mr. Pitt-Kennedy and Mr. Pugh, M. P., is to be published by the Defence Association, to the effect that the Legislative Council would be acting *ultra vires* if they passed the Ilbert Bill. The Defence Council are to sit *de die in diem* until the further action of Government is made known.

THE date upon which the motion will be made in the Legislative Council for the appointment of the Select Committee upon the Ilbert Bill has not yet been announced, but it is expected that the announcement regarding it will be made in the course of a few days.

Says the *Statesman*:—"It is a humiliating fact that the Calcutta press stands alone in its support of the indecency which has marked the reception of the Viceroy. Every Anglo-Indian journal of any re ute in the country writes indignantly on the subject. How is it that this unseemly violence perennially characterizes popular movements in this city? There must be some cause for it, as it is traditional from the time, fifty years back, when Mr. Longueville Clarke, the lawyer, theatened Macaulay with assassination, for legislating so as to bring civil suits in the Mofussil before the ordinary tribunals of the country. In that desperate folly, the lawyers were simply furious at the prospect of Mofussil business slipping through their fingers; and we do not think that we are unjust to that section of the community when we say that it is the barrister judges and lawyers of Calcutta under whose influence these violent conflagrations are fanned into flames. The community very naturally think that they may safely follow such influential leading, and the result is these wild outbursts of passion on the part of the many."

THE Hon'ble J. Gibbs, presiding at the distribution of prizes at La Martinière, referred to the Roorkee College order under which European students are heavily handicapped against natives. He said he trusted that the result of the recent reference to the Home Government would have the effect of altering what at present is not without cause looked on as a great hardship, if not an injustice, by an important and hard-working portion of the community.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to us from Madras:—"A monster public meeting has been held to elicit public opinion regarding the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael's services to the native community. Mr. Rangiah Naidu, Municipal Commissioner, presided, and over a thousand people were present. Numerous long and vigorous speeches were made, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"First—That this meeting regrets that it is forced to express its opinion that the services rendered by the Hon'ble A. F. Carmichael to the native community have not been such as to entitle him to any special recognition.

"Second—That this meeting regrets that the speakers at the meeting held at the residence of the Hon'ble Rajah G. N. Gajapathi Rao expressed opinions not shared in by the native community as to the services of the Hon'ble A. F. Carmichael in spite of protests sufficiently strong and numerous to indicate the sense of the public."

THE difficulty between Nepaul and Thibet seems, an up-country paper says, to show little promise at present of a satisfactory settlement. The Thibetans, it is true, have offered to pay three lakhs as compensation for the plunder of the Nepaul traders by the militant monks of Lhassa, but the Nepaulese put their losses, not without apparent reason, at seventeen, and refuse to take less. The Nepaul Durbar is buying up mules, laying in supplies, prohibiting the export of grain, and making other significant preparations; but whether this is merely a way of emphasising the claim, or the prelude to its enforcement, it would be difficult at present to say.

THE number of small expeditions the Government has on hand now amounts to three. In addition to the Bikaneer Field Force, and the force which is intended to punish the Akas for their contumacy, we find from the Behar paper that "it has been decided to commence operations in force against the Korwas of Sirgooja, a native State in Chutia Nagpur, who have lately been making raids in villages in our territory, and plundering the people. Two parties of police, consisting of eighty men and commanded by a European Inspector, have gone up from Doomka and Patna and joined the Commissioner's camp. Mr. Commissioner Hewitt is now encamped in the immediate vicinity of the Labsan Pat hills, directing the operations. Three different parties of police have ascended the hills by different routes, and are in search of the ringleaders of the dacoits. It is rumoured some nin or ten Korwas have been captured, but the ringleaders are yet at large."

MR. JULES JOUBERT writes to the Calcutta papers that "the sun has once more shone on his undertaking," and "the clouds have vanished, and the silver lining of the welcome rupees somewhat obliterated the damping effect of the opening day;" and he wishes "to thank the 90,000 people who by their presence within the walls of the Exhibition since last Monday have substantially protested against the hydropaths whose efforts to drown me have proved ineffectual." One of the Calcutta papers states that "in the German section an exhibitor of jewellery had laid down perfectly new Brussel's carpet all round his show cases; on Tuesday morning he threw it away, it having been worn out and completely ruined in one day,—the shuffling motion of the native foot and loose shoe is so much more destructive than the tread of the European."

ON the question of the Statutory Rules and the admission of natives to the Civil Service, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* remarks:—"It is not contended that England alone possesses the intellect or the material necessary for the Civil Service of India. Amongst domiciled Europeans and Eurasians in this country there have been and are still men whose talents are far above mediocrity, not to say brilliant. Climate or other local influences do not mould a man's intellectual capacity. Why not then open out centres of examination for the Indian Civil Service at some of the great capitals of India? In these days, when examinations are the crucial test of man's fitness for the different grades of the public service, there seems no reason why those examinations cannot be passed in India as well as in England. Do away with the Statutory Civil Service and admit all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to a service which influence at home has preserved hitherto for a special section."

THE official summary of the N. W. P. crop and weather report, for the week ended on Dec. 11, states:—"No rain has fallen; it is generally needed. The markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts steady. The public health and condition of cattle are on the whole good, though slight fever and small-pox continue in several districts, and cattle-disease is still reported in Kumaon."

IT would be interesting, remarks an up-country paper, to know how many Indian Chiefs have taken to trade, after the manner of His Highness of Durbhunga. According to the Collector of Durbhunga, both the Maharajah and his brother, the Maharaj Kumar of Bachoor, lend money on interest, but they are exempted from the licence tax because they are not money-lenders by trade. Still, as the Collector urges, they compete with men who are money-lenders by trade, and thus "reduce the operations and consequent tax." The money-lenders in the Durbhunga district are by far the largest taxpayers, their returns last year amounting to Rs. 11,470, as against the next largest sum of Rs. 4,990 paid by dealers in agricultural produce. But this year there has been a decrease in the tax paid by them to the extent of Rs. 1,460, or 15 per cent., owing, it is alleged, to the manner in which the Maharajah is interfering with business. The Collector declares that he "cannot see why all lending at interest should not be taxed," and it certainly seems a hard case that Bunwari Lall, trader, should be both taxed for lending money and driven out of the market, while the wealthy zemindar who supplants him is allowed, free of tax, to pocket all the profits.

MR. SAMINADER IYER, a son of Mr. Justice Muthusami Iyer, has been nominated for admission into the Madras Civil Service. Commenting on the appointment, the *Madras Mail* says:—

So far as one can see, the young gentleman possesses no special qualification for this honour, unless passing the B.A. examination in the lowest class is to be reckoned a high qualification. His father rose from the lower grades of public service to the highest judicial position by dint of pure merit. He is esteemed and honoured by all classes. Mr. Saminader Iyer's only qualification, however, seems to be the fact that he is his distinguished father's son. We fear therefore that the nomination is not calculated to give general satisfaction to the natives. We have in the Statutory Civil Service of this Presidency a Chatrya, a Sudra, and a Musulman; and a Brahmin has now been added to the number. Possibly, it is the policy of the Government to make the selection on the basis of representation of different classes. Now, the Native Christians of this Presidency are a rising and important community. They have now among them Mr. Samuel Sattianadhan, a son of the much respected Rev. W. T. Sattianadhan. This young gentleman has had a career at Cambridge of such distinction as any Englishman might envy. He took his Bachelor's Degree with honours in Mathematics and Morals, and is also entitled to add "LL. B., Cantab," to his name. He has come forth from his University with an excellent character, and he possesses that breadth and liberality of mind, that refinement of manners, and other advantages which a five years' residence in the time-honoured University town and familiar intercourse with the flower of the youth of England could not fail to impart to an intelligent young Hindu. Possibly, to the claims of natives of the Indian Civil and Military Services, while he himself is at present the head master of Breek's Memorial School at Ootacamund. It is somewhat strange that his exceptionally high qualifications for admission into the Statutory Civil Service have been overlooked by the Government. We may safely hope that his nomination would give general satisfaction to the natives, Christian and non-Christian alike.

THE *China Mail* (Hongkong) of Nov. 27 states:—"No movements of importance have been made by the French troops in Tongking since the date of our last mail issue. An attack has, however, been made on Hai-duong by the Black Flags, and would probably have resulted in the slaughter of a detached portion of the French garrison had not the Lynx gunboat arrived in time to render valuable assistance in repulsing the enemy. A number of French and Annamese soldiers were killed and wounded. Preparations were being made for an attack upon either Bacninh or Sontai. The Chinese Government are moving more troops southwards. Considerable interest has been aroused over the publication of a document, which purports to be the *resumé* of a secret decree issued by the Chinese Government. It orders one Chinese general to cross the Tongking border with Imperial troops and to fight the French, and entrusts other generals with the duty of guarding the borders."

THERE does not appear to be any foundation, the *North China Herald* of Nov. 21 says, for the report that the Black Flags are being led by foreigners who lately resided in Shanghai. "All those who formerly belonged to the Ever-Victorious Army, and who settled in Shanghai afterwards, are here at present. There are not many of them, and if any left the place it would be immediately known. The Black Flags are assisted by foreigners from this port, it must be by deserters from men-of-war."

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Singapore during a thunder-storm on Nov. 28, by the fall of the roof of a large Chinese theatre while a performance was going on, crushing a number of people under the falling *débris*. Five were taken out dead and twelve were sent to hospital more or less wounded, one of whom died shortly after reaching there, and another died next morning. A large number received cuts and bruises, but did not care to go to hospital, as their wounds were not serious.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT have entered into negotiations with the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company at Singapore to enlarge one of its docks to enable it to take in the heaviest ironclads, which can be effected by deepening and lengthening, at a comparatively small outlay, there being depth of water in the approaches to float the Great Eastern.

WE learn from the Australian papers which came to hand on Saturday that Mr. Daniel Smith, the agent in Australia of the Tichborne Release Association of London, applied on the 16th ult. to the Supreme Court, Sydney, that the lunatic passing under the name of Wm. Cresswell, at present confined in the Parramatta Asylum, might be transferred to London, for the purpose of being further identified as Arthur Orton, whom the applicant alleged the lunatic to be. A number of affidavits were filed, tending to show that Cresswell has passed and was known at Tumut and elsewhere as Arthur Orton, and is, in fact, identical with that person. The affidavits also tended to show that Thomas Castro and Arthur Orton were separate and distinct persons. The case was postponed.

NOVEMBER 19 was the anniversary of the birth of "le grand Français," M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. He was born in 1805, and he consequently has just entered on his seventy-ninth year. He still enjoys the possession of all his faculties, physical and mental, in unimpaired vigour. It is not so long since we read of his undertaking a journey to the desert of Sahara to study the possibility of creating an inland sea there. He rode for miles day after day under an African sun, and thoroughly enjoyed the fatigues and hardships of desert-life. Even such a journey, trying as it was, was hardly a severer test of physical endurance than the round of banqueting and speech-making which he has had to go through England since his arrival there. Disraeli says in one of his novels that all the great achievements of humanity have been the work of young men. Whatever may have been the case in the past, no one, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, who surveys the world as it is and contemplates such figures as Lesseps, Gladstone, Bismarck, the German Emperor, Victor Hugo, and —till quite recently—Gortschakoff, can deny that modern Europe is mainly governed and influenced by its grand old men.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following Bombay officers are directed to attend the Bangalore camp of exercise:—Brig.-Genl. Gillespie, C.B., commanding the Nusserabad Brigade, Col. H. S. Anderson, 1st Regt. N. I., (Grenadiers); Lieut.-Col. H. Hallowes, 2nd Battn. East Yorkshire Regt.; Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse; Major G. F. Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry; and Capt. A. W. Proudfoot, 9th N I.

THE death is reported, at Multan, on the 9th instant, from congestion of the liver, of Major James Bell, L-4 Brigade, Royal Artillery. Major Bell had been in bad health for some time past; and had only lately returned from six months' leave on medical certificate.

A SAD accident is reported from Meean Meer. A trooper of the 8th Hussars died from a fall from his horse, in the confusion of a stampede caused by two or three horses getting loose in camp. The man had some twenty years' service, and his loss is deeply regretted throughout the regiment.

THE troops engaged in the Takht-i-Sulieman expedition marched into Dera Ismail Khan on the morning of the 8th, having traversed a distance of 93 miles in seven days, or an average of 14 miles a day, without a halt; the greater part of it being over most difficult ground.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE AKAS.—A correspondent at Sylhet writes to us that on the evening of the 5th instant a body of 400 men of the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment arrived on their way to the scene of the Aka raid, the remainder of the regiment being at Cachar. They march by the trunk-road, *via* Shillong.—*Statesman*.

DESERTIONS.—Gunner Samuel Preston and Driver John Gray, belonging to the Q. Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, were tried by a District Court Martial, at Saint Thomas' Mount, on the 30th ultimo and 1st instant, respectively, on charges of (1) desertion, and (2) unauthorisedly selling the major part of the articles of their clothing and regimental necessaries. Both the accused, who are men of good character, pleaded in extenuation, that they were drunk at the time, and did not know what they were doing. The Court, presided over by Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Swinley, R.A., found the prisoners guilty of the charges, and sentenced them to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days, and to make good the missing articles of their kit. General Stewart, Commanding the District, in confirming the findings and sentences, remitted forty-two days of the imprisonment awarded in each case.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—The following is the field state of Saturday's parade:—

	Field Offrs.	Capts.	Lts.	Sgts.	Pts.	Total.
A Co.	0	1	1	2	9	13
B Co.	0	1	1	3	10	15
C Co.	0	1	1	3	15	20
D Co.	0	1	0	4	29	34
E Co.	0	1	1	1	10	13
F Co.	0	0	0	0	2	2
Staff & Band	0	0	0	3	26	29
Army Staff.	0	1	0	2	3	6
					Total	132

SEWERS IN INDIA—POONA CONSERVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"No sewage should touch the ground." This principle Dr. J. M. Cuningham lays down in his "Sanitary Primer for Indian Schools," page 13, and it is a principle that should never be lost sight of in devising schemes of conservancy for Indian towns and villages. I would have these words printed on large scrolls and placed on the walls of the municipal board-room in every city. At the present time the municipal authorities of many large Indian towns appear to be seized with a mania for expending vast sums of money in laying down great sewers. In order that these may be cleansed and kept in a thoroughly healthy condition, as they are in Calcutta, for instance, it is essential that the sewers should be large enough to admit a man. It is a matter of small moment that none of the houses contain water-closets; that even if they did, there is no water-supply sufficient to provide the water requisite for properly flushing them; that the sites of most stations are so level that pumping by the aid of expensive machinery has to be resorted to in order to obtain the required discharge; or that the climate is so hot that organic refuse undergoes such rapid decomposition that it cannot be passed through the sewers quickly enough to prevent unpleasant consequences in their vicinity. These close methods of dealing with sewage, excepting the pneumatic one of Capt. Leurner, which, although it has been more than ten years before the world, does not seem to have been generally adopted, are, I believe, unfitted for the wants of India. Their introduction can only mean a harvest of lakhs of rupees to engineers and contractors, and a wholesale dissemination of cholera, enteric fever, diphtheria, and small-pox for the impoverished rate-payer. Dr. Blaney deserves the thanks of the public for the able manner in which he has drawn the attention of the Bombay public to the consequences it may expect to derive, and is, indeed, already deriving, from a reckless expenditure on death-distributing sewers. I would define a closed sewer as I would a tank: *a hole to be filled in—with good earth if possible, but to be filled in at any cost.*

It is but fair to Dr. Cunningham, especially in the light thrown on the subject by the recent discussions at Calcutta, to note that in his primer he also says, "Sewers have great advantages over hand carriage, which requires constant supervision, and which even with this supervision can never be effectual."—(p. 17.) From this latter opinion I believe Dr. Blaney's new system of dry-earth removal, such as that in use for some years in the jails of the North-West Provinces, is immeasurably superior to the dry-earth trench system, and it is the one best adapted for small towns and villages where the latrines must be fixtures, and not moveable screens on wheels. For large towns the Goux pail system is the best, the pails being lined with some absorbent waste material. With such a system the pails need only be removed twice a week, and as a portion of the packing material is spread over the surface of the contents, there is nothing in this Goux system objectionable either to the sight or smell.

It is to be hoped that the systems of sewers proposed for Poona may not get beyond the office of the designing engineer. Sanitation and engineering are two totally different sciences, and the sooner our towns hand over their conservancy arrangements to the care of sanitarians, instead of to engineers, the sooner shall we have a marked improvement in the death-rate from epidemic diseases. To devise a scheme for defiling a river or a lake with the sewage of a large town may show great engineering skill, but it is not sanitation. The Indian Government is possessed of a sanitary staff such as no other Government in the world can command. Five years past hygiene has been made a special feature of the course of instruction afforded to medical officers at Netley. Yet when any scheme of municipal improvement requiring special knowledge of the laws of health is broached, the last persons consulted are the men to whom Government has, at great expense, given a technical education on the subject.

I am glad to find that one Municipal Committee, at least, has been guided by the dictates of commonsense in this matter; the Allahabad Committee have decided not to waste their rate-payers' money on closed sewers. Mr. Jones' Report on the Condition of the Calcutta Sewers will doubtless strengthen them in their wise resolve.

SANITARY SCIENCE CERTIFICATE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, 13th Dec.

THE special train bringing Their Royal Highnesses arrived punctually at 6-40 p. m. They were received on the platform by General Cureton, Commanding the Division, accompanied by Major W. V. Ellis and Major E. R. Ellis of the Staff; Mr. Sparks, Judicial Commissioner; Major Hastings, Deputy Commissioner; all the chief civil and military authorities, the representatives of the ex-royal Family of Oudh, the Talukdars of Oudh, the Municipal Committee, and other representative natives. Their Royal Highnesses having alighted from the State carriage were received with a royal salute by the guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file of the Seaforth Highlanders, the band plying the National Anthem. The civil and military officers present were then introduced to His Royal Highness. Mr. Sparks introduced the representatives of the Royal Family and the Talukdars of Oudh. The Duke expressed much pleasure in making their acquaintance. There was a large attendance of ladies and native gentry at the station which was illuminated, and draped throughout with flags and banners.

General Cureton then conducted Her Royal Highness to the State carriage, which was horsed by a splendid team of bays from the Royal Horse Artillery with postillion drivers. The Royal party were received outside the station by an officers' escort of the 10th Royal Hussars. The Royal *cortege* then started. The entire route *via* Abbott-road and the Mall was illuminated, and the Royal party received an enthusiastic reception all along. The Lucknow Volunteers paraded very strong at the Lieutenant-General's residence as a guard-of-honour, and were inspected by the Duke; the Derbyshire Band was in attendance. An officers' guard of the Seaforth Highlanders was mounted at the house. There was an official dinner in the evening at which the chief civil and military authorities were present.

The visit to the Residency and other places is fixed for 3 o'clock to-day. On Friday a parade of all the troops in garrison takes place. At 11-30 there will be a levee, followed by a durbar, and addresses from the Municipal Committee and from the British Indian Association will be presented at noon. Her Royal Highness at the same time will receive the ladies of the station. The Royal party will lunch with the officers of the 10th Hussars, and visit the polo afterwards.—*Pioneer*.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS IN CALCUTTA.

THE following letter has been received by the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality from the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor expressing the gratification of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at their reception in Calcutta:—

"My Dear Harrison—The Lieutenant-Governor has received an intimation from His Excellency the Viceroy that, before leaving Calcutta on Monday evening, the Duke of Connaught was pleased to inform Lord Ripon that both he and the Duchess had been much gratified by the reception given to them by the inhabitants of Calcutta and that they considered the arrangements made for their comfort and convenience by the authorities on all occasions during their stay here were most satisfactory. His Royal Highness added that he wished the persons responsible for these arrangements to be so informed.

Lord Ripon also takes the opportunity of stating that their Royal Highnesses were greatly struck by the extent and the beauty of the illuminations and of the display of fireworks, and they highly appreciated the evidence which the entertainment afforded of the loyalty and good-will towards themselves of all classes of the community of Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy has requested, that this expression of their Royal Highnesses' satisfaction may be communicated to those concerned, and Mr. Rivers Thompson has accordingly much pleasure in asking you to make this known to the members of the Committee for the Reception of their Royal Highnesses, to Mr. Wilkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and his subordinates, and to all who co-operated with you in the success of the arrangements.—Yours sincerely,

F. C. BARNES,
Private Secy. to the Lieutenant-Governor.
Belvedere, 12th December, 1883."

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	16,300,000
Remitted from 1st April to 8th Dec.	10,201,200
Balance to be remitted from 9th Dec., 1883, to 31st March, 1884	6,098,800

AN IRISH SURGEON'S FEES.

IN the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, an action was brought by Mr. Wheeler, President of the College of Surgeons, Dublin, against the Queen for the recovery of £1,147 18s. for fees and expenses incurred in attending Mr. Thomas Shaen Carter, who was shot at and desperately wounded outside his own gate at Shaen Manor, near Belmullet, in the County Mayo, on March 15, 1882. The particulars of the bill of fees were:—Five professional visits to Belmullet in March and April, £656 5s.; operation, £52 10s.; detained five days in March, £105; detained three days in April and removing from Belmullet to Ballina, £210; attendance in Dublin, £31 10s.; paid railway fare for two assistants, £5 3s.; paid conveyance from Ballina to Belmullet and Belmullet to Ballina, £8 3s. The Attorney-General stated in his answer that the late Thomas Henry Burke, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, did not enter into the agreement with the petitioner, and that if he did enter into any agreement the same was an agreement to pay him in the event only of Mr. Carter being himself unable to pay the suppliant for his attendance.

In the course of the evidence, Surgeon Butcher, Dr. Kidd, and Surgeon Tufnell said Mr. Wheeler's charges were very moderate.

When the case was called, on a subsequent day—

The Attorney-General said.—Those representing the Government have cast upon them in reference to this claim both the duty of protecting the public in its pecuniary interests and the duty of deciding what is the right and proper course to take. Mr. Wheeler's attendance on Mr. Carter originated with the telegram which has been mentioned in court and read. That telegram intimated to the Government that Mr. Shaen Carter and his medical advisers wished for the services of Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Wheeler was sent down undoubtedly at the instance of the Government, and commenced the attendance, which resulted so satisfactorily for his patient. That time was one of very great confusion and hurry. It was necessary to make a prompt decision, and Mr. Wheeler was sent down immediately. His account of the interviews which he had with Mr. Hamilton upon the 16th and 18th of March is very clear and specific. Mr. Hamilton at the time occupied although an important, yet a comparatively subsidiary position in the Castle, and he was not himself, of course, a member of the Government. At the same time it was through him that the interviews with Mr. Wheeler were conducted. Now, Mr. Wheeler's account of those interviews as given in court does not tally with the recollection of Mr. Hamilton in the important particulars of the case. I state that in the presence of Mr. Hamilton himself, and I state this distinctly also, upon official authority and official information, that until yesterday, when Mr. Wheeler gave evidence in Court, no one connected with the Government had any idea that he was going to depose to such a state of facts. We had no report from any one that there was an arrangement that he was to be paid by the Government, and that his fees were to be 125 guineas a visit. No such information had reached the Government from any source whatever. On the contrary, the only information that they had before them as to the nature of the attendance of Mr. Wheeler was that which was contained in the memorandum which he himself kept, and which was substantially the same as the report of Mr. Hamilton to the Government at the time. Under these circumstances I will not raise any issue as to the accuracy of Mr. Wheeler's statement. It would be an unpleasant and disagreeable issue, and I could not think of raising it in the case of a gentleman in his position. I accept his statement as an accurate relation of what took place on the occasion. It does appear that his distinct understanding was that the Government were to be responsible to him, and to pay him at the rate of 125 guineas a visit. With the information that we had at the time, we believed that the arrangement was of a totally different character, and the Government thought that they were doing all that their obligations demanded when they offered 700 guineas to Mr. Wheeler. However, in the circumstances, I will not go further with the case. Mr. Wheeler's claim will be established. Some items might be disputed, but they are subsidiary; and the Government do not come here to dispute matters of that kind. But I wish to state clearly and distinctly that the information which the Government acted upon was information of a different kind from that which has come to light here. I do not wish to appear fault-finding, but in the pleading of Mr. Wheeler it is said that there was an agreement with the late Mr. Burke himself. Now, we know from the records which Mr. Burke left behind that he did not understand that there was any such agreement. It would be unhandsome, however, not to recognize Mr. Wheeler's services and not to abide by his view, and therefore we will not go further, but consent to take a verdict for the amount of the claim.

Mr. Monroe, Q.C.—The course taken by the Attorney-General is only such as I would have expected him to adopt. I am not going to make any comment on what he has said, except this, that the case of Mr. Wheeler now is the case which he put forward all along in the correspondence and pleading. It was only due, as he thought, to his own character that, having made the claim, he should show to the public that it was a reasonable claim and founded upon the view which he took of the arrangement made with him.

Mr. Justice Harrison.—I can only say—and in doing so I am sure I am representing the feeling of the public—that I have heard the Attorney General's statement with great pleasure indeed, and it is only right and reasonable that I should express my sense of the propriety of the visits which Mr. Wheeler paid to his patient. I am not altogether without experience in these matters, for I have had the misfortune, and I may also say the good fortune, to go through the hands of an eminent surgeon, and from what I learnt on that occasion I am sure the visits paid by Mr. Wheeler in this case, considering its gravity, were not only not too many, but absolutely essential. The Crown has adopted the course which I should have expected from those representing it here—the course which will meet with the approval of the Government, as it would with that of Her Majesty herself if she were present in court. We can well understand in this sad and melancholy circumstance that occurred at that time that there might be some confusion in the Castle records. Poor Mr. Burke has taken to his account before he could be examined in this court or any other court, but I have no doubt that what Mr. Hamilton said bound the Government. The country was at the time in such a state that Mr. Burke's attention could not be given to every matter. He was in personal attendance upon his Excellency when Mr. Wheeler called on two occasions about this matter, and the only person whom Mr. Wheeler saw was the responsible agent then acting—namely, Mr. Thomas Hamilton. I am delighted that the case has taken the course which it has.

The Attorney-General.—I wish to add that the course which I have taken was resolved upon with the absolute and entire approval of every one connected with the Irish Government, after hearing what Mr. Wheeler stated yesterday.

A verdict was then entered for the petitioner for the sum mentioned, with costs.

DEFEAT AND RESIGNATION OF THE QUEENSLAND MINISTRY.

THE New Queensland Parliament was opened on the 7th November. It was stated in the Governor's speech that recent utterances of British Ministers indicated a change in their attitude with regard to the annexation question. Parliament would be invited to consider the best means of stopping the influx of the Chinese. The large increase of immigration was referred to, and Ministers expressed their belief that in future a sufficient number of nominated immigrants would offer without the necessity for free passages. The colony's finances were in a satisfactory condition. The credit exceeded £601,000. A bill would be introduced to readjust the representation. The rapidly-increasing settlement of both coast and pastoral districts demanded the extension of the railway system.

When the newly-elected Assembly met, the Premier, Sir T. M 'Ilwraith, moved that Mr. Scott be elected Speaker. Mr. Griffith, the leader of the Opposition, proposed Mr. W. H. Groom. After some discussion the first motion was negatived by 29 votes to 17. Mr. Norton proposed Mr. Fraser, and after some further discussion the election of Mr. Groom was carried by 29 votes to 18. Strong objection was taken in the Assembly to the election of Mr. Groom. The Premier characterised him as unfit for the position of Speaker, and said that he declined to sit under and submit to the ruling of a man whom he could not respect. Other Government members also spoke strongly in opposition to Mr. Groom's election, and protested against the disgrace which the House would, in their opinion, be subjected to by putting him into the chair.

The Government having been defeated three times before the Governor's speech came on for consideration, the Premier tendered the resignation of the Ministry on the 9th inst., and Mr. Griffith having been sent for, formed a Ministry composed as follows:—Mr. S. W Griffith, Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Minister of Public Instruction; Mr. J. R. Dickson, Treasurer; Mr. A. Rutledge, Attorney-General; Mr. C. B. Dutton, Minister for Lands; Mr. W. Miles, Minister for Works and Mines; Mr. J. F. Garrick, Q. C., Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Upper House. Mr. Garrick will also act as Treasurer until the arrival of Mr. Dickson, who is now on his way from Europe. Mr. R. B. Sheridan has a seat in the Cabinet without a portfolio.—*Melbourne Argus*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOM

reward. But still General Gourko's position as Governor-General of Poland is one of considerable difficulty.

A Russian and Greek Orthodox, though his parents had Polish and Roman connections, he has to maintain the western bulwark of the empire against all comers. The very wisdom of our neighbours, their readiness for all sorts of unforeseen and improbable emergencies, compel him to be as wise as prudent, as ready as they are. Every Power is capable of assuming a threatening character under certain circumstances. La Rochefoucauld's maxim to treat your best friend as your "future enemy" is horrible in private life, but is useful in politics, and it is to be regretted that Russians should hardly ever care to observe it. General Gourko began his career as Governor-General by a speech in which he reminded the Poles that although they could always remain Poles, they must never forget that they were Russian citizens. No good Slavophil wishes to Russify Poles, as Germany tries and succeeds to Germanize them. They can retain their nationality intact. They are Slavs, and therefore brothers. No one insisted more on this than Skobeleff, some of whose bravest soldiers were Poles, and who always lamented that an alliance cemented in blood in many a battle was not equally durable in politics. Possibly if the world could live over again things might be arranged differently; the Poles might never have burned Moscow, we might never have shared in the partition of Poland. But the past comes not back. Poland is Russia's, as Ireland is England's, and Russia's Poland will remain. Whoever forgets that, forgets the truth, and sooner or later will come to trouble. Therefore General Gourko, with soldierly brevity and emphasis, reminded the Poles that they must not forget their duties to the empire of which Poland forms the western bastion, and he did well. Another speech which he is said to have made shortly after his arrival in Warsaw was much misinterpreted. According to the foreign sources, he referred to Skobeleff's memory and views, and he might well do so; he shared Skobeleff's glory and sympathies. I have tried to describe these at some length in my book on our young hero and cannot repeat them over again; but I should like to remind English readers that Skobeleff was neither a Chauvinst nor hostile to the German Empire. Quite the contrary. Neither is General Gourko an anti-German. But he is a true Russian, and therefore a Slavophil of the same political faith as Skobeleff—that is, he wishes the Slavs to be ruled by Slavs, and not to be oppressed by non-Slavonic Powers. But so far from being blindly bigoted and opposed to everything German, it is noteworthy that in the speech which he delivered in July to the heads of the schools in Warsaw, he especially impressed upon the teachers the importance of imitating the example of the Germans. "The essential elements of education," he said, "were subordination and discipline. Obedience must be taught not only by precept but by example." "Knowing the great importance of an example to youth, the German schools, by their teaching of subordination, secure a rigid discipline. The director of a school should be an example in every way; himself must not only obey, but they must also fear him!"

Of his actions since his appointment three is not much to say. Railways have been pushed on, some new buildings erected, some Nihilist conspirators unearthed, and the hostile demonstration on the occasion of the Sobiesky anniversary firmly prevented, heads of schools and colleges reminded of their duties, the sound principles and the directing energy of the Governor-General have been felt from Warsaw to the furthest frontier. Of his career as a provincial administrator it is as yet too soon to speak, but the promise of his first months of office is hopeful. That he will succeed, who knows? That he will deserve to succeed is known to all who ever came into contact with the self-sacrificing devotion and straightforward honesty of the gallant soldier who now governs the Poland of the Czar!—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

O. K.

A SECRET SOCIETY.

A CORRESPONDENT, "whose good faith is beyond question," sends to the *Standard* the following letter, written by one of the unfortunate men who has been induced to join one of the American-Irish Secret Societies:—

October, 1883

My dear ——, —I am very glad to hear from you through M——. You are very lucky in escaping, by refusing to join our party. I wish I had taken your advice, and never joined; it's really very tiresome. Every one is watching the other. I will give you some little idea, without telling any secrets (I don't know very many, having simply to give and obey orders). I am a paid officer, receiving about £2. 15s. a week, and my duties are to make myself acquainted with the whereabouts of my two hundred and twenty-eight men continually, to whom by a number I give a sealed order, and I do not know where he is ordered, everything being done with the greatest secrecy by ballot. The written orders are sealed, and whoever is lucky or unlucky enough to have his number drawn must proceed on his mission. There may be ten or one, two. Some bring each other's business, though it may be the same. I think there are some in the Post-office, as it is known at head-quarters when you get a letter, and from where and whom. Such is the system of spying into your private affairs that had I not been sent to —— I probably never would have heard from you, as I got the letter from M——, and wrote through her to you. There are about twelve thousand in this city of ——, not including the bar-room men, who have the privilege of getting men to join. I would give worlds to be out of it, since I must write in such guarded language. I question really sometimes if even my thoughts are my own. The old man has thoroughly reorganised everything since the last great failure on the above principle. There is something in contemplation, as thirty of my party are gone, and they all received English money before leaving. I am sorry I cannot tell you more. One thing I can tell you, though—i.e., no one is recognised here as an Irishman who does not belong to us; they are enemies. I believe the policy (mistaken policy) to be to strike terror into the hearts of all enemies, that they will clamour to the B—— Government to throw our country over to their own resources. What nonsense, as if they could by their blood-thirstiness frighten an Englishman. When I was in the King's I learned better. I don't think I would have joined only for my brother, who asked me when dying to take his place. I don't like to say anything now he's dead, but I do wish he had died a day sooner. My old friend, it's a dreadful life, frightened of your greatest friend; there are attached to the special party over two hundred spies, nearly every State has its own numbers, all subordinate to the O.M.; it's known when you are in and when you are out, &c.

If the B. Gov. would put a little pressure on all would be soon disbanded. I know a Congressman who thinks the same. It is cruel and very cruel tyranny. When once you have taken the oath then you have virtually surrendered your liberty. If I am once out of this I will be a bad and ad——d bad Irishman before I will be thought a good one by giving up my liberty—yes, giving up your liberty in more senses than one; no consideration for wife and family. If wanted you must go, and at once; no time to say good-bye, as they are afraid you will perhaps tell your wife where you are going. You are watched to the station or steamer, and watched on your arrival, and watched till you return (if you do return—many don't). There are scores of our men in England. I hope no harm will attend you. I am directly against this policy, but we against it are few, and are looked upon with suspicion. There is one thing that gives me a little happiness, i.e., now that I am a paid officer I remain at head-quarters. Our capital is very large. Send your letter to Maggie to A. M. for me. Don't for the life of you send it here, as its contents are sure to be known. Love to Mrs. —— and family, from yours ——.

P.S.—Will tell you more in my next. Can't tell how long before I will be able to write.

BEARDS.

THE *Spectator* publishes the following letter from Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian:—

Sir,—May I point out that the writer of the article on "Beards," in your paper of November 3, has mistaken the force of the sayings which, according to William of Malmesbury and Wace, were exchanged between Harold and the English spy before the great battle? They have nothing to do with the beard strictly so called—that is the hair on the chin—but with the hair on the upper lip, now called a "moustache," but which in Sir Roger de Coverley's day still kept its true name of "Whiskers."

I have explained the matter in two or three places in my "History of the Norman Conquest;" but nothing is needed but to look at the Bayeux Tapestry. The notion about beards as a distinction between English and Normans comes, I imagine, from the romantic account given by Matthew Paris William-with-the-Long-Beard, in the time of Richard I., an account widely different from that given by the contemporary writers, and which Thierry naturally improved into a wilder version still.

In the Tapestry, William and Harold, and the mass of their respective countrymen, are all alike beardless. The difference is that the English, while shaving the rest of the face, left the hair on the upper lip; the Normans cut off that also. The spy therefore says:—"Pene omnes in exercitu illo presbyteros videri, quod totam faciem *cum utrogue labio*, rasam baberent." "Angli enim superius labrum pilis incessanter fructicantibus intonsum dimittum, quod etiam gentilitium antiquis Britonibus fuisse Julius Caesar asseverat, in libro Belli Gallici." The words "pene omnes" are to be noticed. While the Tapestry shows that the generation represented by Harold and William shaved both in England and in Normandy, it seems to show further that the fashion was a new one in both countries. A few elderly men on each side wear their beards. Conspicuous among them is King Edward, who, as we know from his biographer, had a white beard, and who most likely represents a Norman rather than an English fashion. And "Barbatus" is an occasional nickname in the days of the Conquest, showing that the beard, though it was marked as singular, had not wholly gone out of use.

As for the conquerors of Senlac imposing their custom of shaving upon the conquered," as for its being "one of the grievances of the English under their new masters that they were compelled to shave," there is nothing like it in any contemporary writer. Moreover the English were not "compelled" to do anything in such matters. They were largely influenced by Norman fashions, as the Normans were largely influenced by English fashions; but there was no compulsion either way.—I am, Sir, &c.,

Abbots Langley, Nov. EDWARD A FREEMAN

"INTERVIEWING" THE SULTAN.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

(Concluded from the *Bombay Gazette* of Dec. 8.)

WE left the guard-house, entered our carriages, and took the new road to the palace. This road offered a charming spectacle. It is admirably planned, rising gently on the slope of a verdant hill, dotted with trees. What remains of the hill forms an embankment on both sides, one towards the new road, and the other descending to the old one. The two embankments were covered the whole way with men, women, and children, collected to see the Sultan pass. These are the few occasions when Turkish women and children come out of doors to witness any spectacle, and no Mussulman would venture to prohibit his family from going. On the grassy embankments and under the shade of the trees the bright and harmonious colours, of the feregjhis, or striped mantles of two colours, red and yellow, violet and white, blue and red, were very striking, varied by the red fezes of the boys playing among the groups. The women had round their heads those transparent veils which are for form's sake periodically denounced by *Irades* requiring thick veils, *Irades* which every time make a flutter not lasting more than a day. This veil, I believe, will before long disappear, and Turkish women, conforming to the real prescriptions of the Koran, will reveal their faces to the curiosity of travellers, retaining only the floating dress which covers their whole figure. We reached the gates of Yildiz Kiosk. A sentinel advanced towards us. Philippi Effendi leaned towards him, whispered the word *Irade*, the sentinel respectfully drew back, and by an avenue which, after a hundred yards turns to the right, we entered by a low door Yildiz Kiosk. Philippi Effendi went off for a moment to ask Osman Bey, the Chief Chamberlain, to conduct us to the Marshal's room, and he ushered us thither. A cavedje brought us coffee and cigarettes, and we were asked to sit down and wait. In ten minutes the Chamberlain came to the door, bowed, and asked me to follow him. We passed through two rooms, then through a broad passage, cut in two by a red screen, through another room with the floor matted, and the Chamberlain then motioned me to stop. I thought he was taking me to one of the Sultan's aide-de-camps who would tell me when I could see his master, for neither Philippi Effendi, Waiss Bey, nor Mr. Guarracino, whether through ignorance or from the discretion characteristic of Oriental diplomacy, had told me what day might be fixed for my audience. In a few moments the Chamberlain, who had stopped before an open door, motioned me to advance, and I confess to being taken aback on finding myself face to face with Abdul Hamid, who was standing before me.

The Sultan wore the cloth uniform of the Army and the uniform of his bodyguard. He had blue trousers, with a double red stripe, fastened by a girdle, with patent leather boots with spurs to them. His tunic bore the military medal presented to him by his army. His cloak had a red lining, and large gold buttons, a red fez was on his head, and a large sword in a red velvet sheath damascened with gold, the hilt ornamented with a gold crescent, lay on a chair. He advanced towards me and offered me his gloved hand—a white leather glove, like that worn by European officers in full dress. He invited me to take a chair, and sat down on a sofa covered with red damask with large blue flowers, leaned a little back on a cushion and motioned to a Chamberlain standing at the door to enter. The Chamberlain was Rashib Bey, and the only consolation for the latter—if it be a consolation—is that on this question France was as ill-inspired as herself."

I was quite aware that I was making a direct hit at the Sultan. Not only was he the main author of the refusal of Turkey, but he refused to listen to the wisest counsels, from a fear of displeasing the Ottoman world, a chimerical and unfounded fear. He thus missed a, perhaps, unique opportunity of changing the character of the Egyptian occupation and maintaining his unquestioned supremacy over the Delta of the Nile. I awaited his reply, therefore, with some impatience, thinking, or rather fearing, that he would put forward some of those subtleties by which the Ottoman Press has tried to tone down the effect of the Porte's refusal. But Abdul Hamid has a lofty mind, which, when struck by sound reasoning, may, perhaps, be irritated, yet accepts it. As he had no good reasons to give, and as he would not stoop to fallacious reasons he answered nothing and turned the conversation. It was a tacit approval of what I had been saying, and I have since learnt that it was to be construed as such.

"When do you start?" he said to me.

"To-morrow, your Majesty."

"So soon. I regret your speedy departure, but I beg you to bear in mind that if you ever re-visit Constantinople you must come to me the very day you arrive. You will explain that you come at my wish, that you desire to see me, and I on my part promise that I will receive you. Lastly, as I find myself in the presence of some one who understands the gravity of the mission of the real journalist, who tries to ascertain the truth and to diffuse it, permit me to say that I do not wish Turkey to abolish existing liberties but to give fresh ones; that I will not aggravate the financial embarrassments of my Empire, but will remedy them; that I will not do away with justice, but establish and consolidate it. Remember that this nation, though containing causes of weakness, has also elements of great strength, and that I mean to heal the former and utilize the latter."

Abdul Hamid here rose, and there was at this moment something touching in his countenance. What he had been saying I knew he sicerely felt, but at the same time he saw before him all the obstacles between his projects and their realization. He had to struggle as I were being as a European journalist the cause of his race and people, and there had perhaps been a struggle between the duty of the monarch and the pride of the Caliph, but this had not lasted long. Abdul Hamid stood up, walked a few steps with me, took my hand, and held it some moments while uttering a few words.

"His Majesty thanks you for your visit, of which he will cherish an agreeable recollection," said Raghib Bey, "and he asks you to accept this as a memento of your audience." He then offered me a box containing the Insignia of the Second Class of the Medjidie, just as I had greeted Abdul Hamid for the last time on passing the threshold of the saloon where he had received me. I found my friend in the corridor. I had left them, some what surprised at my long absence. I explained what had passed, and we agreed to go, according to custom, to Osman Bey, the Chief Chamberlain, to tender my thanks to Osman Bey, one of the most enlightened of Turks who has established the largest existing Ottoman printing office, received me with the affability peculiar to Turks of the upper class, and after offering us coffee, summoned one of his attendants, who seemed used to it, to fasten on my breast and neck, notwithstanding my tourist garb, the insignia of my new dignity, so that, as Osman Bey said, the will of the Sultan should everything be accomplished. I left Yildiz Kiosk with my friends. The numerous Turks whom he met saluted me with testimonies of respect, but without showing surprise at an accoutrement which rather embarrassed me. The palace guards presented arms, and when I had passed the last gate, on seeing the crowd who stared at me and knew that I had come from an audience of the sovereign, I said to myself, "I only hope I shall not meet some European caricaturist on the road."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates,—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character pre-eminently adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), and known as CHLORODYNE, which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodine" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TABLE ORNAMENTS SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTATION.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

An invoice containing very fancy glass ornaments, such as writing requisites in great varieties, table ornaments, toilet sets, jewel boxes, scent frames, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, biscuit boxes, ice buckets, sugar basins, coffee cups and saucers, spoons and forks, lamps, and various other fancy articles suitable for Christmas presentation.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Proprietors of the Asiatic Printing Press, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, the whole plant belonging to the establishment of the said press, consisting of printing presses, types, furniture and several other articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

USUAL WEEKLY PIECE-GOODS SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Choonilal Valabhdass—

40 cases Neckei and Co. gold satins and gauzes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 292 of 1883.

Cassinath Wittoba and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dinnanath Juggonath and others....Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court made in the above suit and dated the 19th day of November, 1883, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred and nineteen and-a-half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books and records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 21, new No. 153, old Survey No. 17-1211, new Survey No. 21, and the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 602 and now assessed under No. 868, situate at Girgaum-road, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of the Fort, fronting the Girgaum-road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Rughoonath Luxamonjee, deceased, on or towards the east by the ground of Khutuzabai, wife of Ebram Sabh, and the premises standing thereon, on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luximonjee, deceased, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum-road aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Juggonath Morojee and Wittoba Damoodhurjee, and are now in the occupation of Chunder Sunker Morojee and a Mahwady as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, or to Mr. Khandorao Morojee, Attorney for Dinnanath Juggonath and Anandrao Juggonath, two of the Defendants, or to the Auctioneers.—Bombay, 27th November, 1883.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned rosewood piano by Feinrich, Leipzig, one large English iron stove and (if not previously privately disposed of) a handsome strong victoria, pair of handsome young fast-trotting bay Arab horses, sets of gig-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of J. ROSCHER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a rare and choice collection of crotons, dracænas, ferns, roses, &c., also a very handsome glass fernery, the property of E. Jompson, Esq.

The plants are all of the rarest varieties and exceedingly well grown.

Catalogues are ready and the plants on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH MUSJID STREET IN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., the receiver, appointed in suit Nos. 98 and 150 of 1881, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in Borah Musjid Street in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, within the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards and 6/8th of a square yard or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, being No. 4, Borah Musjid Street, and bounded on the east by the house now or lately of Mowjee Mistry, on the west by public passage called Golia Lane, on the north partly by the house now or lately of Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry and partly by the house of Manockjee Cursetjee, and on the south by the said Borah Musjid Street.

All further information can be obtained on inquiry from Messrs. PAYNE and GILBERT, attorneys for the receiver, or from the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th January next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Venerable Archdeacon STEAD changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Colaba, the very valuable and costly household furniture, such as English-made large glasses, side board, large black wood telescope dining-table, handsome large 8 light hanging chandelier by "Green and Winer," handsome large open carved chiffonier, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome large open carved blackwood screen, &c., &c., the property of M. P. Tuback, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
10 " " T. cloth.
15 cases prints.
5 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases each 1 doz. Medoc in quarts.
10 " 2 " " in pints.
10 " 1 " St. Estephe in quarts.
10 " 2 " " in pints.

An invoice of plated 4, 5 and 6 bottles cruets, breakfast cruets, pickle frames, toilet sets, carving hamps, &c.

A few articles of diamond jewellery consisting of bracelets, brooches and earrings.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. Joseph Price, consisting of wearing apparel, silver watch, pictures, and sundry.

1 D. B. B. L. Gun, by John Lyall.
1 express rifle by Gibbs, bran new.
1 single barrelled B. L. Rifle with gun barrel, by S. W. Silver and Co.

On account of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumissa—
HV HK 100—1 case buttons, ex s.s. Sutlej.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of Commissariat stores.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, to close consignment—

140 superior Moulmein teak squares
In lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Bhanjee Veerjee, consisting of glassware, porcelainware, plated ware, table, hanging and wall kerosine-oil lamps, cutlery, leather goods, carriage lamps, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, December 29, 1883, the capital household effects comprising handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely, reclining couches, easy and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet, marble topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c., dining-room table, side board, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, brass and iron bedstead, children's cots, Cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oils and water colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographs, and a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight-day clock and hatstand, also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plated all bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.

Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.

Also a valuable collection of plants, including a large variety of miniature palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, roses, dracænas, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th January next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee Roopchund Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia—

3 pair pearl bangles called raeful.
1 emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald necklace.
1 diamond and emerald pendant called "tanmanioo."
1 pearl and ruby earring.
4 diamond and emerald ear-rings.
1 pair of diamond ear-rings.
1 pair of pearl ear-rings.
1 pair of camerald and diamond ear-rings.
3 diamond emerald and ruby rings.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer to sell by public auction at No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort—

Several newly arrived consignments of very handsome hanging, table and wall kerosine oil lamps, rich cut and chrystal glassware, superior porcelein ware, plated ware, fancy and leather goods, &c., of which full particulars will appear in due course and which will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. B. S. Madon & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF MILL STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, on account of the concerned, following Mill stores, viz.:—roller skins, buffalo pickers, heads, spiral springs, leather green picking bands, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL SUITABLE FOR MILL.

On MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Inam ground containing about 27,000 square yards situate on the west side of the Mahim-road, bounded on the north partly by the property of Bappoo Wassoodevjee and partly by that of Hormusjee Pestonjee and Premjee Girdhur, on the south and west by the property of Sajun Mehrally, and on the east by Mahim-road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1883.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,980,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply:—*Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed, or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.: BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or SORE THROATS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'s INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA! GRIMAULT & CO.'s GUARANA.

This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœ

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,920,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittances to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES..... $926,765.62. $5,926,765.62.
RESERVE FUND..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES..... $698,336.43. $3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
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A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
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MANAGER:
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horse bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge (under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

RECEIVED per s.s. MOUNT LEBANON, a bran new handsome circular-fronted double-seated BROUGHAM, expressly built for this climate, by E. Hills and Sons, of London.
Do. do. VICTORIA with removeable driving box.
One English-built LANDAU, canoe-shape, received per s. s. Ethiopia.
An English-built LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, in very good order.
One DOG-CART with removeable hood, in very good order.
Fresh stock of best Mocca COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.
Two miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, very light, suitable for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest and most fragrant preparation for the Teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East Street, POONA. } JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c. &c. &c. } 43, Esplanade Road. BOMBAY.

IN thanking their Constituents and the Public in general for the liberal patronage accorded to them during the past year, beg to invite attention to the LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED for the XMAS SEASON.

Visitors to our Show Rooms have invariably been struck with the brilliant display of jewellery, etc., and it has been admitted that ours is the largest and finest Show in India. The Prices bear favourable comparison with those of other Houses.

The following New Goods are now on view:—

Cheap and High Class Watches.
Gold and Silver Chains.
Wedding and Keeper or Guard Rings.
Signet and Belcher Rings.
Mizpah and Snake Rings.
Studs, Scarf Rings and Pins.
Bracelets and Brooches.
Travelling and Drawing-room Clocks.
Lockets, Pendants and Crosses.
Charms, Earring and Thimbles.
Diamond and Pearl Ear-studs.
Demi-Suits and Full Suits.
Engagement Rings of every combination of gems.
Silver and Platedware, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. &c,

And an immense number of other articles impossible to enumerate.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY

A PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH !!!

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.
Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.
SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ... ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750.
HARMONIUMS ... ... from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800.
AMERICAN ORGANS ... ... from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following New Goods:—

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.

REAL ARCTIC EIDER DOWN QUILTS. ENGLISH FEATHER, EIDER DOWN AND HORSE-HAIR PILLOWS.
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDER CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS.
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Warm Rugs	20	0		
Austrian Rugs	33	0		
Real Scotch Mauds	from 20	0	to 35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet	per pair 24	0		
Eider Down Quilts	each from 25	0	to 30	0
Do. Carriage Pillows	each 6	8	to 8	8
Do. Pillows	,, 9	8		
Feather best Pillows	,, 8	8		
Horse-Hair Pillows	,, 8	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	each 16	0		
Best Wove Flannel Shirts	,, 8	8		
Warm Gloves	pair 1	8	to 2	8
Kid gloves lined	,, 0	0	to 4	0

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Warm Mitts	pair 2	4		
Cardigan Jackets Hand-Knitted	10	0	to 12	8
Warm Mufflers	2	0	to 3	0
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vest	each 5	8	to 6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants	,, 5	8	to 6	
Stout Brown Merino Vests	,, 7	8		
Do. Pants	pair 7	8	to	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm. per doz.	25	0		
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose. per doz.	30	0		
Warm Overcoats	28	0	to 45	0
Ulsters, very Warm	40	0		
Warm Cheviot Suits	from 28	0	to 40	0

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

MEDOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1883.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year, the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to Articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Are RESPECTFULLY solicited to pay our show-room a visit and INSPECT our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have NEVER before been seen in BOMBAY.

INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
IN GOLD AND SILVER
Our Registered Designs suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME OR IN INDIA.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description. Clocks and Time-pieces in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

Claret Jugs, Beer Jugs, Tea Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Inkstands, Liqueur Frames, Breakfast Frames, Butter Dishes, Ice Pails, Tea and Coffee Sets, Revolving Dishes, Small Corner Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Pickle Forks, Ice and Sardine Tongs, Ice Hammers, Lemon Knives, Crumb Scoops, Mugs, Tankards and Goblets, Sardine Boxes, Epergnes, Centre Pieces.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

H. M. THE QUEEN
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FOR ROYAL USE the selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.,

TAILORS OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, import only the best class of Goods in each department and as their supplies are purchased direct from the leading manufacturers in England and Paris on the lowest terms for cash, they are in a position to supply Goods at the lowest possible rates.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, supply every necessary in Gentlemen's Clothing for a Voyage, Home or Journey up-country. They would request Gentlemen passing through Bombay to pay their well known Warehouse a visit. They will find each Department under skilful European Supervision and may rely on care and attention in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

Mofussil customers may depend on their orders being carefully attended to with prompt despatch.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

TAILORS, SILK-MERCERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late rather.

PARBUL HOUSE and STEARNS HOUSE are TO LET, from January.

NOTICES.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

A WARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.
This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of
Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.
SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.
Subscriptions at young ages very small
Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street' London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
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TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
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MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
R GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

LECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs.	35
Do. 40	do. ,,	75
Do. fo 6 are lights 2,000	Candles, each. ,,	20
Do. 8 do. 500	do. ,,	1,20
Do. 20 do. 500	do. ,,	2,00

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT AMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonials the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.	General Mallaby.
Major Fergusson.	Surgeon Major Boustead.
Major Heyland.	Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.	Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
Lieut.-Col. Hciberton.	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
Major Galloway.	S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital Antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES,
AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
has no equal NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Fir Market near Jumma Musjid,

INSURANCES

THE GLOBE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCE effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Dwelling Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,500,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.
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33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 183
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

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LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
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MEDICAL REFEREE: DR. H. V. CARTER.
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INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.
A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.
Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office ... 34, Cannon-street, London.
Chief Office in India ... 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS. £302,088.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE.

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."

Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY
Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE

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CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

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ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,
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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

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It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E. C.

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